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HUGO'S IMITATED PRONUNCIATION.

It has been proved, by many years' experience, that anyone reading Hugo's Imitated Pronunciation of French, German, etc., in the same way as if it were English, will pronounce nearly all words with absolute correctness, and **ALL** sufficiently well for practical purposes.

If the instructions given below are borne in mind, the pronunciation will be **ABSOLUTELY CORRECT**. Many of our Students, WHO NEVER HAD **ANY OTHER HELP**, pronounce French and German so correctly as to lead one to believe they had been living abroad for years.

It is, of course, better still to get some help from a native

Read each syllable slowly and distinctly, as if it were an English syllable, bearing in mind that :

g or **gh** must always be pronounced like **g** in 'go,' 'big'; never like the **G** in 'general.'

ow to be pronounced as in the English 'cow,' 'how.'

k when printed in *italic*, gutturally, like an **H** pronounced in the throat, or like **CH** in the Scotch word 'loch.'

r in *italic* must on no account be pronounced; it is merely inserted to indicate the sound of the preceding vowel.

e in *italic* is to be pronounced like the **E** in 'open, label, finer.'

ah must generally be pronounced long, but shorter and sharper if followed by two consonants.

eh like **AY** in 'play, day,' but more acute.

The only German sound that cannot be imitated well in English letters is that of **ü**. When this sound is long, we imitate it by **EE**; when short, by **I** (occasionally by **U**). This sound must always be produced with rounded lips.

The stressed syllable is indicated by **thick type**. The vowel only in **thick type** indicates that the syllable is also stressed, though not so strongly as another syllable in the same word.

SZ, used in the early lessons, as being easier for the student, represents one letter in German **ß** (ess-tsett). This letter has only recently been introduced in German that is printed in English type; formerly **SS** was used, but this is misleading to the foreign student.

As the IMITATED PRONUNCIATION is given with every word where it first occurs, there is no necessity to study the Rules of Pronunciation before beginning with Lesson I.

PRINCIPAL RULES OF PRONUNCIATION (FOR REFERENCE ONLY)

VOWELS: generally pronounced long; short if followed by two consonants.	
a or aa = ah	u = oo
e, ee = ay or eh	ü = ay
i, y = ee	ö = eh in 'her'
o, oo = oh	ü = ee with rounded lips

äu or eu = oy	au = ow in 'how'
ai or ei = y in 'my'	ie = ee

CONSONANTS are pronounced as in English, except:

c before e, i, or y = ts	H is sounded, but silent after a vowel, the sound of which it lengthens	SCH = sh
c in other cases = k	SP, ST = shp, sht at the beginning of a word	SP, ST = shp, sht
ch = ch in Scotch 'loch'	J = y in 'yes'	ß (called ess-tsett) = s
chs = x	QU = kv	TH, DT = t
d at the end of a word is almost like t.	s = English s, but less hissing at the beginning of a syllable	TI in words derived from Latin = TSE*
g = g in 'go' (after i sometimes like the German ch)	s between two vowels = z	V = f
		W = v
		z and ß = ts

* Most of these words have the same spelling in English.

GERMAN PRINT, with the names of the letters.

À a, a	À b, b	À c, c	À d, d	À e, e	À f, f	À g, g
ah	beh	tseh	deh	eh	eff	gay
À h, h	À i, i	À j, j	À k, k	À l, l	À m, m	À n, n
hah	ee	yot	kah	ell	em	en
À o, o	À p, p	À q, q	À r, r	À s, s	À t, t	À z, z
oh	peh	koo	airr	ess	teh	
À u, u	À v, v	À w, w	À x, x	À y, y	À ß, ß	
oo	fow	veh	icks	ip-se-lon	tsett	

EMPHASIS, STRESS, OR ACCENT.

Most German words have the stress on the first syllable, unless beginning with one of the unaccented prefixes *be*, *ge*, *er*, *ver*, *zer*, *emp*, *ent*. Such prefixes and also affixes (end-syllables) are only slightly sounded.

EXAMPLES TO RULES OF PRONUNCIATION.

Abend	wann	Haar	lahm	Esel	wenn	wen
ah-bent*	vahnn	hahr	lahm	ay-zel*	venn	vahn
evening	when	hair	lame	donkey	if	whom
essen	Beet	mir	Sinn	Tinte	Ofen	offen
ess-en	bait	meer	sinn	tin-te	oh-fen	hole
eat	flower-bed	to me	sense	ink	stove	open
Boot	gut	Huhn	Null	Frau	laut	nein
boht	goot ¹	hoon ¹	nooll ²	frow ³	lowt ³	nine
boat	good	fowl	zero	woman	loud	no
Hände	Sohn	Söhne	Bruder	Brüder	Freund	
hen-de	zohn or sohn	ser-ne	broo-der	bree-der	froint	
hands	son	sons	brother	brothers	friend	
Haus	Häuser	Müller	Mühle	heute	Zentner	
howss	hoy-zer	mill-er	mer-le	hoy-te	tsent-ner	
house	houses	miller	mill	to-day	hundredweight	
ja	Jahr	Zahn	Salz	Katze	von	Wine
yah	yahr	tsahn	sabhts	kahts-e	fon	vine
yes	year	tooth	salt	cat	of	wine
Wasser	beugen	tun	Finger	Ring	Spiel	
vahss-er	boyg-en	toon	fing-er	ring	shpeel	
water	bend	do	finger	ring	game	
Stadt	auch	Licht	Pfund	Besuch	Gefahr	
shtahtt	owk ³	lik ³	pfoont	be-sook	ge-fahr	
town	also	light	pound	visit	danger	
Versuch	Erzählung	empfehlen	der	toll	kein	
fer-sook	er-tsay-loong	emp-fay-len	dair	toll	kine	
trial	narration	recommend	the	mad	not a	
singen	Nation	Patient	Lektion	Soldat		
sing-en	nah-tse-ohn ⁵	pah-tse-ent ⁵	lek-tse-ohn ⁵	sol-dah		
sing	nation	patient	lesson	soldier		

1 long sound; 2 short sound; 3 *ow* always like *ow* in 'how'; 4 *g* in 'go'; 5 in words of foreign origin, the last syllable is usually stressed.

*The part printed in thick type takes the emphasis: ah-bent, ay-zel.

FIRST LESSON.

1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS (Subject or Nominative).

1. I, ich; 2. HE, er; 3. SHE, sie; 4. IT, es;
5. WE, wir; 6. YOU, Sie; 7. THEY, sie.

Sie when meaning you commences with a capital letter.
The Familiar forms THOU (du), and you (ihr), will be explained later.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION (see instructions on page 5):

1 ik; 2 air; 3 zee or see; 4 ace or ess; 5 veer; 6 and 7 zee or see.

2. VERBS: Present Tense of TO BE, sein.

1. AM, bin; 2. IS, ist; 3. ARE, sind.

Adverb of Negation: 4. NOT, nicht.

PRONUNCIATION: 1 binn; 2 isst; 3 zint or sinnt; 4 nikt.

EXAMPLES OF NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE FORMS.

I am not	ich bin nicht	are we not?	sind wir nicht?
is he?	ist er?	are you?	sind Sie?
she is not	sie ist nicht	they are not	sie sind nicht

EXERCISE I.

1. bin ich nicht? 2. wir sind; 3. ist es? 4. sie sind nicht; 5. ist sie nicht? 6. Sie sind.

7. we are not; 8. is she? 9. I am not; 10. is it not?
11. they are; 12. he is not; 13. are you not? 14. I am.

3. Past Tense of TO BE, sein.

Singular: WAS, war; Plural: WERE, waren.
vahr vahr-en

EXAMPLES OF NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE FORMS.

I was not	ich war nicht	were you?	waren Sie?
he was not	er war nicht	were they not?	waren sie nicht?

EXERCISE II.

1. es war nicht; 2. waren wir? 3. Sie waren nicht;
4. war ich nicht? 5. sie war; 6. waren sie?
7. was he not? 8. we were; 9. was I not? 10. you
were; 11. was she not? 12. they were.

EXERCISE III.

The small figures after a word refer to the Translation and Pronunciation given under each Exercise.

1. Wer¹ war hier²? 2. Wo³ ist er? 3. Wir waren oben.⁴
4. Sind sie nicht unten⁵? 5. Er war nicht dort.⁶ 6. Ist es
nicht hier²? 7. Wo³ war es? 8. Waren Sie nicht unten⁵?
9. Sie ist nicht oben.⁴ 10. Wer war dort⁶?

11. Who¹ was upstairs⁴? 12. Are you not there⁶? 13. We
were here.² 14. Is it not downstairs⁵? 15. Where was she?
16. Who is downstairs? 17. We were not upstairs. 18.
Where are you? 19. We are here. 20. Were they not there?

1. who, wer; 2. here, hier; 3. where, wo; 4. upstairs, oben;
5. downstairs, unten; 6. there, dort.

PRONUNCIATION: 1 vair; 2 heer; 3 voh; 4 oh-ben; 5 oon-ten;
6. dort.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

By the plan here adopted, learners will soon acquire familiarity with the German letters, without having to learn the alphabet at all, as no word will be introduced in German type which is not also given in English type.

1. Wo war es? 2. Wer war hier? 3. Ist sie nicht
oben? 4. Nein,¹ sie ist unten. 5. Es war nicht dort. 6. Wo
ist es? 7. Wer ist hier? 8. Sie war nicht dort. 9. Wo
waren Sie gestern²? 10. Ich war zu³ Hause.³ 11. Sind sie
heute⁴ hier? 12. Nein,¹ sie waren gestern² hier. 13. Waren Sie
gestern aus⁵? 14. Ja,⁶ ich war hier. 15. Ist er oben, oder
unten? 16. War sie heute dort? 17. Nein, sie ist zu Hause.
18. Wo waren Sie heute? 19. Es ist nicht hier und⁶ nicht
dort. 20. Wer war hier? 21. Wir waren nicht dort.

1 nein, no; 2 gestern, yesterday (see note below); 3 zu Hause,
at home; 4 heute, to-day; 5 aus, out; 6 ja, yes; 7 or; 8 and.

PRONUNCIATION: 1 nine; 2 guess-tern; 3 tsoo how-ze (ow sounds
like ow in 'how'); 4 hoy-te; 5 owss (ow sounds like ow in 'how'); 6 yah.

Note that, as shown in Sentences 11, 12, 13, 16, Adverbs refer-
ring to time (gestern, etc.) precede those referring to place (hier, etc.).

SECOND LESSON.

4. A (or AN) is translated { **ein** **eine** before a FEMININE Noun.
IMITATED PRONUNCIATION: ine, i-ne.

1. a man	ein Mann	3. a book	ein Buch (neuter)
2. a woman	eine Frau	4. an aunt	eine Tante

Imitated Pronunciation: 1 ine mahnn (very short); 2 i-ne frow (ow as in 'how'); 3 ine book (guttural); 4 i-ne tahnn-te (the e sounds like E in 'open').

EXERCISE I.

The small numbers after a word refer to the Translation and Pronunciation at the foot of the Exercise.

1. a letter¹; 2. a hat²; 3. a page³; 4. a man⁴; 5. a newspaper⁵; 6. a book⁴; 7. a cup⁶; 8. a woman⁴; 9. a house⁷; 10. a street⁸; 11. a book⁴; 12. an aunt.⁴

m., f., n. after a Noun means masculine, feminine, or neuter.

1 Brief (m.); 2 Hut (m.); 3 Seite (f.); 4 see above examples; 5 Zeitung (f.); 6 Tasse (f.); 7 Haus (n.); 8 Strasze (f.) or Straße.*

PRONUNCIATION: 1 bref; 2 hoot (oo long); 3 zi-te or si-te (e as in 'open'); 4 see examples; 5 tsy-toong; 6 tahss-e; 7 howss (ow as in 'how'); 8 shtrah-se. *see explanation on page 5.

RULE ON THE GENDER.—Consider all Nouns Masculine, except those ending in E, which are Feminine; learn the Gender of Neuters and exceptions as they occur.

5. THE is translated { **der** before a MASCULINE Noun.
 das " NEUTER Noun.

IMITATED PRONUNCIATION: dare, dals (colloquially der, duss).
1. the man der Mann 4. the house das Haus
2. the letter der Brief 5. the book das Buch
3. the hat der Hut 6. the money das Geld
PRON.: 1 der mahnn; 2 der bref; 3 der hoot (oo long); 4 das howce; 5 duss book; 6 duss gelt (g as in 'go').

GENERAL RULES ON THE PLURAL OF NOUNS.

(see also paragraphs 164, 165)

1. FEMININE NOUNS add N or EN to the Singular.
1. aunt Tante, aunts TanteN; 2. woman Frau, women FrauEN

2. ALL OTHER NOUNS add E to the Singular
3. letter Brief, letters BriefE; 4. way Weg, ways WegE

EXCEPTIONS.

3. Nouns having a, o, u, au, in the Stem, change a into ä, o into ö, u into ü, and au into äu, besides adding e.
5. son Sohn, sons Söhne; 6. place Platz, places, Plätze

4. NEUTER NOUNS which modify (that is to say, which change the vowel as in Rule 3) generally add er.
7. house Haus, houses Häuser; 8. book Buch, books Bücher

5. Masculine and Neuter Nouns ending in el, en, er, do not change, except that some modify the Vowel.

9. knife Messer (n.), knives Messer; 10. uncle Onkel, uncles Onkel

6. Masculine Nouns ending in e add n. Nouns of foreign origin, and not ending in el, en, er, add en.

11. nephew Neffe, nephews Neffen; 12. soldier Soldat, soldiers Soldaten

1 tahnn-te, tahnn-ten; 2 frow, frow-en; 3 bref, bree-fz; 4 vagus, vayg-e; 5 zohn, zer-ne; 6 plahts, plet-se; 7 howce, hoy-zer; 8 book, bee-ker; 9 mess-er; 10 ong-kel; 11 neff-e, neff-en; 12 sol-dah-ten. *Nouns of foreign origin have the stress on the last syllable.

8. THE is translated { **die** before a FEMININE Noun.
 die " PLURAL Noun.

1. the woman	die Frau	3. the cup	die Tasse
2. the women	die Frauen	4. the cups	die Tassen
5. the men	die Männer	6. the houses	die Häuser

PRONUNCIATION: 1 de frow (ow as in 'how'); 2 de frow-en; 3 de tahss-e; 4 de tahss-en; 5 de menn-er; 6 de hoy-zer.

EXERCISE II. (for new words, see above examples)

1. the man; 2. the men; 3. the house; 4. the houses;
5. the woman; 6. the women; 7. the letter; 8. the letters;
9. the cup; 10. the cups; 11. the book; 12. the books.

I. ich: HE, ER: SHE, SIE; IT, ES;
WE, WIR: YOU, SIE; THEY, SIE.

7. Present Tense of TO HAVE, **haben**.

1. (I) HAVE, **habe**; 2. HAS, **hat**;
Plural: 3. HAVE, **haben**.
Pronunciation: 1 hah-be; 2 haht; 3 hah-ben.

PAST OR IMPERFECT TENSE.

1. Singular: HAD, **hatte**; 2. PLURAL: HAD, **hatten**.
Pronunciation: 1 haht-e; 2 haht-en.

EXERCISE III.

1. habe ich? 2. er hat nicht; 3. hat sie nicht? 4. wir haben; 5. Sie haben nicht; 6. haben sie? 7. ich hatte; 8. hatte er nicht? 9. es hatte nicht; 10. hatten wir? 11. hatten Sie nicht? 12. Sie hatten nicht.

13. he has not; 14. had we? 15. have you not? 16. they had not; 17. I have; 18. had it? 19. has it not? 20. I had not; 21. she has; 22. had they? 23. we have not; 24. had I not?

8. **den** and **einen** are used instead of **der** and **ein** (masculine) if the Noun with which they are used is OBJECT* or ACCUSATIVE, thus:

Have you THE KEY?
He has A HAT.

key, Schlüssel (schliess-el), and hat, Hut (hoot), are Masculine.

9. **das** and **die** do not change in the Accusative Case; it is only the Masculine Singular that changes.

Have you AN AUNT?
Who had THE BOOK?
We have THE CUPS.

Haben Sie den Schlüssel?
Er hat einen Hut.

Haben Sie eine Tante?
Wer hatte das Buch?
Wir haben die Tassen.

*The word following the Verb in English is generally the Object, which completes the sense. The Object is printed above in CAPITALS.

EXERCISE IV.

1. Who has the letter¹? 2. Have you a stamp²? 3. He has the money.³ 4. Has she a ring⁴? 5. I have an uncle.⁵ 6. Who had the pens⁶ (nibs)? 7. Has he got⁷ a dog⁸? 8. We have got⁷ the time.⁹ 9. Who¹⁰ has (got) a key?

1 Brief (m.); 2 Marke (f.); 3 Geld (n.); 4 Ring (m.); 5 Onkel; 6 Feder (f.), Plural: Federn; 7 'got' is not translated when meaning 'possess'; 8 Hund (m.); 9 Zeit (f.); 10 wer.

PRONUNCIATION: 1 bref; 2 mar-ke; 3 gelt (G as in 'go'); 4 ring; 5 ong-kel; 6 fay-der; 8 hoont; 9 tsite; 10 vair.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Ich hatte gewartet.¹ 2. Was² haben Sie getan³? 3. Hat sie nicht geantwortet⁴? 4. Wie⁵ haben Sie geschlafen⁶? 5. Was² haben Sie gefunden⁷? 6. Warum⁸ hat er nicht angefangen⁹? 7. Wo waren sie gestern? 8. Warum haben Sie nicht geschrieben¹⁰? 9. Wo hatten Sie gewartet¹¹? 10. Wo ist er heute? 11. Wie⁵ war das¹¹? 12. Wer hat die Marken¹²? 13. Ich habe das Buch.¹³ 14. Warum sind Sie nicht bereit¹⁴? 15. Warum haben sie nicht gesprochen¹⁵? 16. Haben Sie den Schlüssel¹⁶? 17. Haben Sie einen Schirm¹⁷? 18. Wir haben nicht angefangen.⁹ 19. Wie hat er gearbeitet¹⁸? 20. Was hatte sie geschrieben¹⁰? 21. Ich hatte nicht geantwortet.⁴ 22. Warum hatte er gewartet¹¹?

1 gewartet, waited; 2 was, what; 3 getan, done; 4 geantwortet, answered; 5 wie, how; 6 geschlafen, slept; 7 gefunden, found; 8 warum, why; 9 angefangen, begun; 10 geschrieben, written; 11 das, that; 12 Marke (f.), stamp; 13 Buch (n.), book; 14 bereit, ready; 15 gesprochen, spoken; 16 Schlüssel (m.), key; 17 Schirm (m.), umbrella; 18 gearbeitet, worked.

PRONUNCIATION: 1 ge-vahr-tet; 2 vahss; 3 ge-tahn; 4 ge-ahnt-vor-tet; 5 vee; 6 ge-shlah-fen; 7 ge-foonn-den; 8 vah-roomm; 9 ahn-ge-fahng-en; 10 ge-shree-ben; 11 dahss; 12 mahr-ke; 13 book; 14 be-rite; 15 ge-shpro-ken; 16 schliss-el; 17 sheerm; 18 ge-ahr-by-tet.

		THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.			
				Masc. & Neut.	Fem. & Plur.
MY	mein	meine	YOUR	Ihr	Ihre
HIS	sein	seine	THEIR	ihr	ihre
OUR	unser	unsere	HER	ihr	ihre

PRON: mine, my-ne : sine, sy-ne ; oon-ser, oon-se-re ; eer, ee-re.
NO OR NOT A OR NOT ANY kein, keine
PRONUNCIATION: kine, ky-ne.

my uncle mein Onkel her plate ihr Teller
my uncles meine Onkel our niece unsere Nichte
his sister seine Schwester no money kein Geld
your sisters Ihre Schwestern their houses ihre Häuser

EXERCISE IV.

1. Where is my plate¹? 2. Are you not his uncle? 3. Her nieces² were not here. 4. Are your sisters³ there? 5. Here is a knife.⁴ 6. Were our uncles here? 7. Was it not his sister⁵? 8. Are their nieces² tired⁵? 9. The plate¹ and the knife⁴ are there. 10. Here are the keys. 11. Where is your room⁶? 12. It was not our niece.

1 Teller(m.) ; 2 Nichte ; 3 Schwester ; 4 Messer (n.) ; 5 müde ; 6 Zimmer(n.). PRON: 1 tell-er ; 2 nik-te ; 3 shvess-ter ; 4 mess-er ; 5 meed-e (pronounce EE with rounded lips) ; 6 tsimm-er.

15. PERSONAL PRONOUNS (Accusative or Object).

1. ME, mich ; 2. HIM, ihn ; 3. US, uns ; 4. HER, sie ;
5. YOU, Sie ; 6. THEM, sie ; 7. IT, es.

Pronunciation: 1 mik ; 2 cen ; 3 oonss ; 4, 5, 6 zee or see ; 7 ace.
I hear HIM. Ich höre ihn. | He fetched ME. Er holte mich.
Were you looking for us? = Did you seek us? Suchten Sie uns?

EXERCISE V.

1. I fetched¹ him. 2. We heard² them. 3. She is looking-for³ you=she seeks you. 4. Did you ask⁴ him=asked you him? 5. They visited⁵ us. 6. I do not smoke=I smoke not. 7. He sold it. 8. Did you fetch it=fetched you it?

1 holen, to fetch ; 2 hören, to hear ; 3 suchen, to look-for or seek ;
4 fragen, to ask ; 5 besuchen, to visit, call on.
1 hoh-len ; 2 her-ren ; 3 soo-ken ; 4 frahg-en ; 5 be-soo-ken.

16. The following PREPOSITIONS require the ACCUSATIVE:

1. THROUGH, durch ; 2. FOR, für ; 3. WITHOUT, ohne ;
4. AGAINST, TOWARDS, gegen ; 5. ABOUT, ROUND, um.
PRON: 1 doohrk ; 2 feer ; 3 oh-ne ; 4 gayg-en ; 5 oomm.

through me durch mich | for the man für den Mann
without him ohne ihn | towards the table gegen den Tisch

um also means AT (referring to time), or FOR (referring to money).
at one o'clock um ein Uhr | for a shilling, um einen Schilling

EXERCISE VI.

1. without her ; 2. for your friend¹ ; 3. against us ; 4. for a penny² ; 5. through the garden³ ; 6. without him ; 7. without my hat ; 8. for you ; 9. without her ring⁴ ; 10. against his carriage⁵ ; 11. through us ; 12. for them.

1 Freund(m.) ; 2 Penny (m.) ; 3 Garten (m.) ; 4 Ring (m.) ; 5 Wagen (m.)

PRON: 1 froynt ; 3 gart-en ; 4 ring ; 5 vahg-en.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Was suchen Sie? 2. Er hörte mich nicht. 3. Warum holten Sie den Arzt¹? 4. Wer besuchte Sie gestern? 5. Was fragten Sie ihn? 6. Sie hatten meinen² Teller. 7. Ist dies Ihr Messer? 8. Ich habe kein Geld hier. 9. Hat er eine Nichte? 10. Was haben Sie für mich? 11. Wir haben nichts³ für Sie. 12. Er raucht zu⁴ viel.⁴ 13. Wo war mein Hut? 14. Sind Sie müde⁵? 15. Nicht sehr.⁶ 16. Wo ist sein Zimmer? 17. Ist dies für Ihren² Garten? 18. Wen⁷ fragten Sie? 19. Sie besuchten uns nicht. 20. Warum holte er einen Arzt¹? 21. Wir suchten ihn gestern. 22. Warum besuchten Sie uns nicht? 23. Wer holte ihn?

1 Arzt, doctor ; 2 nichts, nothing ; 3 zu, to ; 4 viel, much ; 5 müde, tired ; 6 sehr, very ; 7 wen, whom.

1 ahrts-t ; 2 nikts ; 3 tsoo ; 4 feel ; 5 meed-e (pronounce EE with rounded lips) ; 6 zare or sair ; 7 vain. *Accusative, like einen (see par. 8).

FOURTH LESSON.

17. The six words **mein, unser, kein, etc.**, in rule 14, add **en** in the Accusative of the Masculine Singular; as,
 She was asking **YOUR BROTHER**. | Sie fragte Ihren Bruder.
 Was he looking for **HIS HAT**? | Suchte er seinen Hut?
 He had **NO UMBRELLA**. | Er hatte keinen Schirm.
 The Accusative or Object is printed in **SMALL CAPITALS**.

There is no Object with the Verb **TO BE** (see page 8).
 Where is the postman? | Wo ist der Briefträger?
 Our uncle was here. | Unser Onkel war hier.

EXERCISE I.

1. Did you pay the bill¹? 2. The man was smoking a cigar.² 3. We were visiting the theatres.³ 4. Did you hear the noise⁴? 5. We asked the waiter.⁵ 6. They did not have our letters. 7. Where is the waiter? 8. He was looking for his hat. 9. Did she ask the postman⁶? 10. Why did you fetch their doctor?⁷ 11. Were the men playing cards⁸?—played the men cards?

1 Rechnung (f.); 2 Zigarre; 3 Theater (n.); 4 Lärm; 5 Kellner; 6 Briefträger; 7 Arzt; 8 Karte.

PRON. 1 rek-noong; 2 tse-gahr-re; 3 teh-ah-ter; 4 lairm; 5 kell-ner; 6 breet-traig-er 7 ahrts'; 8 kahr-te.

From this point, the Gender of Nouns will no longer be given, except with Neuters, and exceptions to our rule, which is as follows:

All Nouns must be considered as **Masculine**, except those ending in **E**. These are **Feminine** (see page 10). Persons and animals have the same Gender as in English.

18. If the terminations **t, te, ten** (see rule 10) cannot be easily sounded after the Stem of a Verb, an **e** is inserted before the termination; as,

(to) open, öffnen STEM: öffn... he opens, er öffnEt
 " brush, bürsten " bürst... they brushed, sie bürstEten
 " end, enden " end... it ended, es endEte
 Pronunciation: erf-nen; bürs-tən; enn-den.

EXERCISE II.

1. it ended; 2. it was raining—it rained¹; 3. does he open—opens he? 4. it did not cost²—it cost not; 5. they were not working³—they worked not; 6. does she not brush—brushes she not? 7. We did not answer.⁴ 8. Did it end well⁵? 9. How⁶ much⁶ does it cost²? 10. Why⁷ does she not answer⁴? 11. We opened it. 12. It is not raining.¹

1 regnen; 2 kosten; 3 arbeiten; 4 antworten; 5 gut; 6 wieviel; 7 warum. PRON. 1 rayg-nen; 2 koss-ten; 3 ahr-by-ten; 4 ahnnt-vor-ten; 5 goot; 6 vee-feel; 7 vah-roomm.

19. **Nicht** as a rule is placed after the Object or Accusative; but in questions it can be placed before it.

He does NOT sell his house. | Er verkauft sein Haus NICHT.
 Has he NOT the ink? | Hat er die Tinte NICHT? or,
 | Hat er NICHT die Tinte?

20. 'IT' is translated by **sie** if referring to a Feminine Noun, and by **er** if referring to a Masculine Noun.

In the Accusative Case, **ihn** (him) is used instead of **er** (he).

EXAMPLES.

Where is my hat?—IT is there. | Wo ist mein Hut?—Er ist dort.
 Did you hear the noise?—No, I did not hear IT=HIM. | Hörten Sie den Lärm?—Nein, ich hörte ihn nicht.
 Have you the ink?—Yes, I have IT=HER. | Haben Sie die Tinte?—Ja, ich habe sie.

EXERCISE III.

1. Is she brushing my hat? Yes, she is brushing it (=him).
 2. Where is the butter¹? It (=she) is there. 3. Has she my key? No, it (=he) is here. 4. He is opening the door.² Why does he open it (=her)? 5. Has your sister³ my knife⁴? No, she has (it) not. 6. Had you my key? Yes, I had it (=him). 7. Did your uncle buy the house (=bought your uncle the house)? Yes, he bought it. 8. Where is the ink? I have it (=her).

1 Butter (f.); 2 Türe or Tür; 3 Schwester; 4 Messer (n.).
 PRON. 1 boott-er; 2 tEE-re, teer; 3 shvess-ter; 4 mess-er.

21. The PAST PARTICIPLE is formed by changing the termination en into t or et, and prefixing ge; as,

PAST PARTICIPLE: had, gehabt

(to) have, haben	"	played, gespielt
" play, spielen	"	bought, gekauft
" buy, kaufen	"	opened, geöffnet
" open, öffnen	"	

Verbs beginning with an unstressed prefix do not take ge; as,
 to visit, besuchen PAST PARTICIPLE: visited, besucht
 (For unstressed prefixes see foot of page 6.)

Verbs ending in *ieren* or *iren* do not prefix *ge* ; as,
to study, *studieren* | he has studied, *er hat studiert*
PRON. : *shtoo-deer-en* ; *shtoo-deert*.

EXERCISE IV.—Form the following Past Participles:

1. had; 2. asked; 3. visited; 4. smoked; 5. bought;
6. sold; 7. answered; 8. worked; 9. fetched; 10. rained;
11. played; 12. ended; 13. studied.

The Past Participle is generally only employed after the Verbs TO HAVE and TO BE; thus:

PERFECT TENSE.

{ I have asked
ich habe gefragt
{ has she answered?
hat sie geantwortet?

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

{ she had had
{ sie hatte gehabt
{ had they bought?
{ hatten sie gekauft?

22. The Past Participle is placed at the END of the sentence: as,
 We have bought a garden. Wir haben einen Garten gekauft.
 Have you not had the money? Haben Sie das Geld nicht gehabt?
 She had opened the door. Sie hat die Tür geöffnet.

REMARK.—nicht is placed before the Past Participle

EXERCISE V.

EXERCISE V.

1. What have you bought? 2. Who has said this? 3. What have you answered? 4. Has it been raining—has it rained? 5. I have heard it. 6. She has visited us. 7. I have had no time. 8. Have you asked your brother?

1 say, sagen; 2 Zeit (f.)

PRON. 1 sahg-en; 2 tsite

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE

1. Ich habe die Rechnung bezahlt. 2. Hat er eine Zigarette geraucht? 3. Haben Sie den Lärm gehört? 4. Was hat er den Kellner gefragt? 5. Wieviel¹ hat es gekostet? 6. Hat es gut² geendet? 7. Wo ist die Zeitung? Sie ist hier. 8. Wo war sein Hut? Er war dort. 9. Wo ist ihr Hotel? Es ist nicht weit³ von hier. 10. Haben Sie seinen Brief? Ja, ich habe ihn. 11. Hat er gut² studiert? 12. Warum haben Sie nicht Karten gespielt? 13. Hat er seinen Arzt gefragt? 14. Warum haben Sie nicht geantwortet? 15. Ist dies für mich oder⁴ für ihn? 16. Es ist für Sie. 17. Hat es nicht geregnet? 18. Er hat gut gearbeitet. 19. Haben Sie mich nicht gehört? 20. Er hat uns nicht besucht. 21. Warum haben Sie ihn geholt? 22. Haben Sie noch⁵ nicht geantwortet? 23. Hat sie ihn nicht gefragt? 24. Ich habe heute noch⁵ nicht geraucht.

1 wieviel, how much; 2 gut, good = well; 3 weit, far; 4 oder, or;
5 noch nicht, not yet; the phrase noch nicht is never separated.

PRON.: 1 vee-feel? 2 goot (oo long); 3 vite; 4 oh-dər; 5 nok nikət

THIS, dies; THAT, das; TOO or TO, zu; VERY, sehr.
PEON. diss dahss tsoo zair or sare

EASY COLLOQUIAL SENTENCES

1. This is good.¹
2. That was not bad.²
3. It is too easy.³
4. Was it difficult⁴?
5. This is not dear.⁵
6. It was very cheap.⁶
7. That is not too much.⁷
8. Is it too little⁸?
9. That was too late.⁹
10. It is very early.¹⁰
11. Is that not too early¹⁰?
12. Was it not too late⁹?
13. It was not bad.²
14. That is very good.¹
15. That was not too cheap.⁶
16. Is it not very dear⁵?
17. This is too difficult.⁴
18. It was very easy.³
19. It is not very much.⁷

1 gut, goot; 2 shlekt (*k* like *ch* in the Scotch word 'loch'); 3 leicht, like't; 4 schwer, shvare; 5. teuer, toy-er; 6 billig, bill-ik; 7 viel, feel; 8 wenig, vay-nik; 9 spät, shpate; 10 früh, free.

FIFTH LESSON.

23. The IMPERATIVE is formed in German by adding **Sie** after the INFINITIVE, thus:

INFINITIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
1. (to) come kommen	COME! ==come you! kommen Sie!
2. " go gehen	DON'T GO! ==go you not! gehen Sie nicht!

PRONUNCIATION: 1 *komm-en*; 2 *gay-en*.

Look for it! ==seek it!

Don't ask him! ==ask him not!

Suchen Sie es!

Fragen Sie ihn nicht!

EXERCISE I.

1. Pay it—pay you it!
2. Don't look-for it—seek you it not!
3. Sell it!
4. Don't visit them—visit you them not.
5. Don't buy it.
6. Come without him.
7. Don't go without her.
8. Don't come to-morrow.¹
9. Don't go to-day.²

¹ *morgen*; 2 *heute*.

FROM: 1 *morg-en*; 2 *heute*.

nicht comes after the OBJECT (see above examples), but is placed before Adverbs like **morgen** and **heute**.

24. CAN, WILL and MUST are the most important of the Auxiliary Verbs; they are very simple in German, thus:

I ich, HE er, SHE sie	WE wir, YOU Sie, THEY sie
SINGULAR.	
CAN kann (kahnn)	CAN können (kern-en)
WILL will (vill)	WILL wollen (voll-en)
MUST musz (mooss)	MUST müssen (miss-en)
(oo short, like oo in 'good')	(pronounce i with rounded lips)

EXAMPLES: I can, **ich kann**; I cannot, **ich kann nicht**; we can **wir können**; we cannot, **wir können nicht**; will you? **wollen Sie!** will you not? **wollen Sie nicht?** he must, **er muß**; must they not? **müssen sie nicht?**

EXERCISE II.

1. can you?
2. she must;
3. will they?
4. I cannot;
5. he will not;
6. we must not;
7. must you not?
8. will you?
9. they cannot;
10. can she not?
11. I will not;
12. must he?
13. I must not;
14. can they?

EXERCISE III.

1. Can you come?
2. Yes, I can come.
3. Will you wait¹?
4. No, I will not wait.
5. Must you go?
6. Yes, I must go.
7. Can you not stay²?
8. No, I cannot stay.
9. Will you answer?
10. Yes, I will answer.
11. You must ask.
12. What must I ask?

1 *warten*; 2 *bleiben*.

PRON.: 1 *vahrt-en*; 2 *bly-ben*.

25. When there are TWO VERBS, the second Verb is placed at the end of the sentence in German; thus,

I CAN HEAR them
WILL you WAIT here?
HAVE they SOLD it?

Ich kann sie hören
Wollen Sie hier warten?
Haben sie es verkauft?

EXERCISE IV.

1. Will you wait a¹ little¹?
2. Can you come to-morrow?
3. I must do it to-day.
4. I will pay it.
5. She has bought it.
6. I can hear him.
7. Can they understand you?

1 *ein wenig*; 2 *verstehen*. 1 *ine veh-neeg or vay-nik*; 2 *fer-shtay-en*.

26. **nicht** comes immediately before the last Verb, and thus follows the OBJECT as usual.

I cannot hear THEM
Have you not sold IT?
They will not visit US

Ich kann sie nicht hören
Haben Sie es nicht verkauft?
Sie wollen uns nicht besuchen

nicht, however, comes generally before adverbs and adverbial expressions.

We cannot stop HERE
You must not come ALONE
She will not speak GERMAN

Wir können nicht hier bleiben
Sie müssen nicht allein kommen
Sie will nicht deutsch sprechen

EXERCISE V.

1. Can you understand this?
2. We cannot understand that.
3. You must explain¹ this.
4. I cannot explain that.
5. Will you not wait a² little²?
6. I cannot wait a minute³.
7. Do you want to say anything==will you say something⁴?
8. I do not want to say anything==I will say nothing.⁵

1 *erklären*; 2 *ein wenig*; 3 *Minute*; 4 *etwas*; 5 *nichts*.

* 2 and 3 are used adverbially, and therefore do not precede **nicht**.

PRON. 1 *er-klair-en*; 2 *ine vay-nik*; 3 *me-noo-te*; 4 *et-vahss*; 5 *nichts*.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Was wollen Sie tun? 2. Ich muß ihn fragen. 3. Was will er mich fragen? 4. Sie müssen es nicht tun. 5. Kann ich Sie begleiten? 6. Wir können es nicht verstehen. 7. Er muß ein wenig warten. 8. Ich kann nicht länger bleiben. 9. Das ist zu schwer für mich. 10. Nein, es ist ganz leicht zu verstehen. 11. Das war zu teuer, nicht wahr? 12. Nein, es ist sehr billig.

1 do; 2 accompany; 3 (any) longer; 4 quite; 5 not true=was it not?

PRON. 1 toon (oo as in 'moon'); 2 be-gly-ten; 3 leng-er; 4 gahnts; 5 nikt vahr?

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

1. eins; 2. zwei; 3. drei; 4. vier; 5. fünf; 6. sechs; 7. sieben; 8. acht; 9. neun; 10. zehn; 11. elf; 12. zwölf.
PRON. 1 ine-ss; 2 tsvy; 3 dry; 4 feer; 5 feenf; 6 sex; 7 see-ben; 8 ahkt; 9 noin; 10 tsain; 11 elf; 12 tsverf.

The numbers 13 to 19 are formed by adding **zehn** to the unit:

13. dreizehn; 14. vierzehn; 15. fünfzehn; 16. sechzehn*; 17. siebzehn†; 18. achtzehn; 19. neunzehn.

PRON. 13 dry-tsain; 14 feer-tsain, etc.

The even tens (20 to 90) are mostly formed by adding **zig**:

20. zwanzig; 30. dreiszig; 40. vierzig; 50. fünfszig; 60. sechzig; 70. siebzig; 80. achtzig; 90. neunzig.
PRON. 20 tsyahnn-tsik; 30 dry-sik; 40 feer-tsik, etc.

The Compounds are formed thus: one and twenty, two and twenty, etc.

21. ein und zwanzig; 32. zwei und dreiszig; 43. drei und vierzig; 54. vier und fünfszig; 65. fünf und sechzig; 76. sechs und siebzig; 87. sieben und achtzig; 98. acht und neunzig; 99. neun und neunzig.

(These numbers are often written in one word.)

100. hundert (hoonn-dert) | 1,000. tausend (tow-zend)

* Notice that in this combination the final s in **sechs** is omitted.

† In 17, the en of **sieben** is generally omitted.

SIXTH LESSON.

27. PRESENT TENSE OF ALL VERBS.

The terminations of the PRESENT TENSE of practically ALL Verbs (regular and irregular) are the same.* Example:

Infinitive: (TO) COME **kommen**

PLURAL: { **wir kommen** Sie kommen sie kommen
we come you come they come

SINGULAR: { **ich komme** er kommt sie, es kommt
I come he comes she, it comes

This shows that the Verb does not change in the Plural. In the Singular, the first person (ich) changes the en into e, and the third person into t. (et is used if the t cannot be easily sounded)

LIST OF A FEW IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. (to) begin	beginnen	4. (to) go	gehen
2. „ come	kommen	5. „ stay, stop	bleiben
3. „ do, make	tun	6. „ understand	verstehen

PRON. 1 be-ginn-en; 2 komm-en; 3 toon (oo long): 4 gay-en; 5 bly-ben; 6 fer-shtay-en.

EXERCISE I.

1. I am beginning—I begin; 2. is he coming—comes he? 3. we do; 4. are you going—go you? 5. they are not staying—they stay not; 6. do you understand—understand you? 7. He begins to-day. 8. We are coming to-morrow. 9. What is he doing? 10. Why¹ is she going alone²? 11. She is doing nothing.³ 12. He does not understand me. 13. Why do you not stay here? 14. They are going to-morrow. 15. When⁴ are you coming?

1 warum? 2 allein; 3 nichts; 4 wann?
PRON. 1 vah-room? (oo short); 2 ah-line; 3 nikts; 4 vahnn?

28. können (CAN) is frequently translated in English by 'to be able to'; wollen (WILL) by 'to be willing to or want to'; and müssen (MUST) by 'to be obliged to, have to, or be compelled to.'

* The only exceptions are: The PRESENT TENSE of **sein** (to be, par. 2), **haben** (to have, par. 7), **können**, **wollen**, **müssen** (par. 24), **sollen**, **dürfen**, **mögen** (par. 50), also **wissen** (to know, page 36), and the few verbs changing s to i in the Third Person of the Present (see par. 37).

EXERCISE II.

1. I am not able to—I cannot ; 2. he is not willing to—he will not ; 3. she does not want to—she will not ; 4. we are obliged to—we must ; 5. I have to—I must ; 6. are you not to—must you not ? 7. He is not able to come. 8. Is she willing to do it—will she it do ? 9. We have not to pay it—we must it not pay. 10. Do you want to stay here—will you here stay ? 11. I am not to go alone—I must not alone go. 12. I don't want to begin—I will not begin.

29. PERSONAL PRONOUNS (Dative or Indirect Object).

1. TO ME, ME, mir ; 2. TO HIM, HIM, ihm ;
 3. TO HER, HER, ihr ; 4. TO US, US, uns ;
 5. TO YOU, YOU, Ihnen ; 6. TO THEM, THEM, ihnen.

PRON. 1 meer ; 2 eem ; 3 eer ; 4 onss ; 5, 6 een-en.

ME, HIM, etc., are translated by the DATIVE if the meaning is TO ME, TO US, TO HIM, etc.

Give me the book

Show them the way

Geben Sie mir das Buch

Zeigen Sie ihnen den Weg

In the above examples the meaning is clearly : "give the book TO ME," and "Show the way TO THEM."

EXERCISE III.

1. Do you give¹ him the money²—give you to-him the money ? 2. He showed³ me the letter.⁴ 3. Will you lend⁵ her the book—will you to-her the book lend ? 4. Don't write⁶ them that—write you to-them that not. 5. Send⁷ us the bill.⁸ 6. Give me something⁹ to do. 7. Can you show me the way¹⁰ ? 8. I must tell¹¹ him that. 9. Lend him the money. 10. Send them the invoice.⁸ 11. Don't tell her that.

1 geben ; 2 Geld (n.) ; 3 zeigen ; 4 Brief ; 5 leihen ; 6 schreiben ; 7 senden ; 8 Rechnung (f.) ; 9 etwas ; 10 Weg ; 11 sagen.

PRON. 1 gay-ben ; 2 guelt ; 3 tsey-gen ; 4 bref ; 5 ly-en ; 6 shry-ben ; 7 sen-den ; 8 rek-noong ; 9 et-vahss ; 10 vaig(sometimes vek) ; 11 sahg-en.

30. PREPOSITIONS REQUIRING THE DATIVE.

Students should consider that all PREPOSITIONS require the following word in the DATIVE, those in paragraph 16 excepted. Some of the most important are :

1. AFTER, nach ; 2. FROM, von ; 3. IN, in ; 4. OF, von ;
 5. ON, auf ; 6. WITH, mit ; 7. TO, zu ; 8. BEFORE, vor
 PRON. 1 nahk ; 2 fon ; 3 in ; 4 fon ; 5 owf ; 6 mit ; 7 tsoo ; 8 for.

EXAMPLES : after you, nach Ihnen from him, von ihm
 before them, vor ihnen with her, mit ihr on me, auf mir

EXERCISE IV.

1. with you ; 2. from her ; 3. after him ; 4. of us ; 5. after you ; 6. on me ; 7. with him ; 8. on you ; 9. Come¹ with me. 10. Go² with them. 11. Give³ it to-me.* 12. Send it to-them.*

1 kommen ; 2 gehen ; 3 geben. 1 komm-en ; 2 gay-en ; 3 gay-ben.

*TO is not to be translated by zu, unless specially pointed out ; it should merely be rendered by the Dative.

31. THE TERMINATIONS OF THE DATIVE.

All declinable words, Nouns excepted, take the following endings in the DATIVE :

Masculine & Neuter, em ; Feminine, er ; Plural, en, as : with my son, mit meinem Sohn ; from his daughter, von seiner Tochter ; of their children, von ihren Kindern ; on the table, auf dem Tisch ; in the pocket, in der Tasche ; with the ladies, mit den Damen.

These examples show that NOUNS do not change as a rule in the DATIVE of the Singular ; in the PLURAL they add an n in the DATIVE, unless the Plural already ends in n.

EXERCISE V.

1. with a knife¹ ; 2. on the floor² ; 3. in his house ; 4. from my sister ; 5. after the rain³ ; 6. of your hat ; 7. behind⁴ the door ; 8. after their father ; 9. with our money ; 10. out-of⁵ the house ; 11. with our friends⁶ ; 12. from his garden ; 13. with no children⁷ ; 14. with a fork⁸.

1. Messer (n.) ; 2. Boden ; 3. Regen ; 4. hinter ; 5. aus ; 6. Freund ; Plural : Freunde ; 7. Kind (n.) ; Plural : Kinder ; 8. Gabel (f.).

PRON. 1 mess-er ; 2 boh-den ; 3 raig-en ; 4 hinn-ter ; 5 ows ; 6 froynd, froyn-ds ; 7 kinnt, kinn-der ; 8 gah-bal.

32. **nicht** always comes before the Preposition; as,
 I cannot go without him. | Ich kann nicht ohne ihn gehen.
 Shall I not come with you? | Soll ich nicht mit Ihnen kommen?

EXERCISE VI.

1. Come with us. 2. Don't go (=go you not) with them.
 3. I cannot come with you = I can not with you come. 4. He does not want to go with the children¹ = he will not with the children go. 5. I have not bought it from them = I have it not from them bought. 6. It was not on the floor.² 7. She was not in the garden.³ 8. Is it not on the floor?² 9. Was it in the letter?⁴ 10. Who is with the children?¹

1 Kinder; 2 Boden; 3 Garten; 4 Brief.

PRONUNCIATION. 1 kind-ər; 2 boh-dən; 3 gahrt-ən; 4 brief.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Wo bleibt er so lange?¹ 2. Er kommt gerade.² 3. Was tun Sie da?³ 4. Verstehen Sie mich nicht?⁴ 5. Ich komme ganz⁴ allein.⁵ 6. Ich kann nicht gehen. 7. Können Sie hierbleiben?⁶ 8. Ich will nicht⁶ ohne ihn gehen. 9. Können Sie nicht⁶ mit uns?⁷ 10. Geben Sie es mir. 11. Zeigen Sie ihm den Preis nicht. 12. Gedenken Sie ihr die Kreuze?⁷ 13. Schreiben Sie ihm nicht. 14. Sagen Sie mir, was das ist. 15. Gehören Sie nicht mit Ihnen. 16. Verlassen Sie es mir. 17. Haben Sie es nicht⁶ von ihm gekauft?

18. Ich kann ihn nicht verstehen. 19. Können Sie nicht in einer Stunde¹ bestimmen?⁸ 20. Wir wollen nicht mit Ihnen gehen. 21. Sie müssen nicht mit ihr kommen. 22. Er will nicht mit uns sprechen.⁹ 23. Muß ich nicht mit Ihnen kommen?¹⁰ 24. Sie will nicht von ihrem Bruder¹⁰ sprechen. 25. Sie können es mit einem Messer tun.

1 long; 2 just; 3 there or here; 4 quite; 5 alone; 6 nicht above comes before the Preposition; 7 address; 8 hour; 9 speak; 10 brother.

PRON. 1 lahng-e; 2 geh-ah-nd-e; 3 dah; 4 gahnt; 5 ah-line; 6 ah; 7 ahs-e; 8 si-toon-de (too short); 9 shprek-en; 10 broo-dər (too long).

SEVENTH LESSON.

33. The PAST PARTICIPLE of IRREGULAR VERBS is formed by prefixing **ge**, as in the Regular Verbs and changing the vowel of the stem according to certain rules to be given later on. **ge** is not used in Verbs with prefixes (see p. 21).

1. (to) begin beginnen PAST PARTICIPLE: begun. begonnen

2. " do tun " " done getan

3. " eat essen " " eaten gegessen

4. " drink trinken " " drunk getrunken

5. " speak sprechen " " spoken gesprochen

6. " understand verstehen " " understood verstanden

PRON. 1 be-ginn-en (as in "open"). 2 toon, getahn; 3 gegues-ən; 4 getrunk-en; 5 gesprok-en; 6 fershtahnn-den.

EXERCISE 1.

(The Past Participle is placed at the end of the sentence.)

1. I have began; 2. have you done? 3. he has eaten; 4. has she drunk? 5. we have spoken; 6. Who has begun? 7. What has she done? 8. Have you eaten anything? 9. We have drunk it. 10. He has not understood. 11. Has it begun? 12. I have not done it. 13. They have eaten it. 14. Has he understood anything? 15. We have spoken to them.

1 wer; 2 was; 3 = something, etwas; 4 = with.

PRON. 1 vair; 2 vahc; 3 et-valss.

34. Some PAST PARTICIPLES form their COMPOUND TENSES with **ge**in (to be). They are pointed out as they occur, as: 1. come, gekommen; 2. gone, gegangen; 3. stayed, remained, geblieben.

PRON. 1 ge-komm-en; 2 ge-gang-en; 3 ge-blee-been.

Most of these Verbs express a movement

I have come, ich bin gekommen; he has (=is) gone, er ist gegangen

EXERCISE II.

1. Who has (=is) come? 2. Why have (=are) you gone? 3. He has (=is) not remained. 4. What have you eaten? 5. They have (=are) not come. 6. He has (=is) not gone. 7. Have (=are) they stayed? 8. They have begun. 9. Has (=is) he come with you? 10. They have gone without them. 11. What has he done?

35. The IMPERFECT (or PAST) of IRREGULAR VERBS is formed by simply changing the VOWEL of the STEM, thus:

INFINITIVE.	PAST or IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
1. (* ²) begin, beginnen	BEGAN, begann	begun, begonnen
2. " come, kommen	CAME, kam	come, gekommen
3. " do, tun	DID, tat	done, getan
4. " drink, trinken	DRANK, trank	drunk, getrunken
5. " eat, essen	ATE, asz or aß*	eaten, gegessen
6. " go, gehen	WENT, ging	gone, gegangen
7. " speak, sprechen	SPOKE, sprach	spoken, gesprochen
8. " understand, verstehen	UNDERSTOOD, verstand	understood, verstanden
" stay, remain, bleiben	STAYED, blieb	stayed, geblieben

The above Verbs have already been given, except the Past Tense.

Pronunciation of Past: 1 be-gahnn; 2 kahm; 3 taht; 4 trahnk; 5 ahce; 6 geeng; 7 shprahk; 8 fer-shtahnd; 9 bleeb.

EXAMPLES.

I came, ich kam; he came, er kam; she came, sie kam;
we came, wir kamen; you came, Sie kamen; they came, sie kamen
I, he, she WENT, ich, er, sie ging; we, you, they WENT, wir, Sie, sie gingen

The above examples show that the Plural of the Past of Irregular Verbs is formed by simply adding en to the Singular.

EXERCISE III.

1. It began at¹ six o'clock.¹ 2. They began too late.³
3. He did not come. 4. Why did you not come—came you not?⁴ 5. I did it. 6. Why did you do it—why did you it?⁵ 7. I was drinking—I drank) coffee.³ 8. Were you drinking (=drank you) tea?⁶ 9. He ate too much.⁵ 10. Did you eat (=ate you) enough?⁶ 11. He went home.⁷ 12. We did not go (=we went not) with him. 13. He was speaking (=he spoke) very loud.⁸ 14. Why did they not speak to (=spoke they not with) him?

1 um sechs Uhr; 2 spät; 3 Kaffee (m.); 4 Tee or Thee (m.); 5 viel; 6 genug; 7 nach Hause; 8 laut.

PHON. 1 oom (oo short) sex oor (oo long); 2 shpate; 3 kahff-ay; 4 tay; 5 feel; 6 ga-noog; 7 nahk how-ze; 8 lowt (ow as in how).

* see explanation on page 5.

36. The PROGRESSIVE FORM (see par. 11) has to be changed into the simple form in all Tenses of all Verbs.

I am beginning—I begin	ich beginne
he was not beginning—he began not	er begann nicht
we have been beginning—we have begun	wir haben begonnen

EXERCISE IV.

1. I come, I came, I have come—I am come; 2. he goes, he went, he has gone—he is gone; 3. we eat, we ate, we have eaten; 4. he does,¹ he did,¹ he has done; 5. are you speaking—speak you? 6. were you speaking—spoke you? 7. have you been speaking—have you spoken? 8. they are not eating or they do not eat—they eat not; 9. were they not eating or did they not eat—ate they not? 10. they have not been eating—they have not eaten.

1 DO, DOES, and DID are translated, unless followed by another Verb.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Sind Sie mit¹ dem Zug² gekommen? 2. Er ist nach³ Hause⁴ gegangen. 3. Warum sind Sie zu⁴ Hause⁴ geblieben? 4. Wer hat dies getan?. 5. Haben Sie mich verstanden? 6. Hat es noch⁵ nicht⁶ begonnen? 7. Was haben Sie gegessen? 8. Hat er nichts⁸ getrunken? 9. Ich habe nicht mit⁷ ihm gesprochen. 10. Wir famen zu ¹¹ spät⁸. 11. Warum gingen Sie nach Hause? 12. Wo blieb sic so lange⁹? 13. Warum tat er das? 14. Verstanden Sie, was er sagte? 15. Was aß er? 16. Wir tranken gar¹⁰ nichts.⁶ 17. Er sprach kein Wort mit⁷ mir. 18. Es begann zu regnen.¹¹ 19. Ist er nicht allein¹² gekommen? 20. Sie haben dies sehr gut¹³ getan. 21. Warum ist er schon¹⁴ nach Hause gegangen?

1 with or by; 2 Zug, train; 3 =home; 4 at home; 5 noch nicht, not yet; 6 not anything; 7 with=to; 8 spät, late; 9 lange, long; 10 gar, at all; 11 (to) rain, regnen; 12 allein, alone; 13 gut, good=well; 14 schon, already.

PHON. 2 tsogg; 3 shpate; 9 lahng-s; 10 gahr; 11 raig-nen; 12 ah-line; 13 goot (oo long); 14 shohn.

EIGHTH LESSON.

37. Most Irregular Verbs having **e** in their STEM change this **e** into **i** in the THIRD PERSON SINGULAR of the PRESENT TENSE; as,

(e) eat, essen	I eat, ich esse	he eats, er isst or ißt
" speak, sprechen (or talk)	I speak, ich spreche	he speaks, er spricht

PRON. ess-e, ißt; sprechen, spricht.

EXERCISE I.

1. He talks too much. 2. She does not eat enough—she eats not enough. 3. How¹ much¹ does he give²—gives he? 4. She forgets² everything.³ 5. Why does he not help² us—why helps he us not? 6. She does not take² too much.

1 viel; 2 see list below; 3 viel, alles.

Some more of the IRREGULAR VERBS CHANGING STEM VOWEL **e** into **i** in the Third Person Singular of the PRESENT TENSE.

1. (to) forget, vergessen;	2. (to) give, geben;
3. " help, helfen;	4. " take, nehmen

1 fer-gues-en; 2 gay-ben; 3 helf-en; 4 nay-men.

he forgets, er vergißt; I forgot, ich vergaß; forgotten, vergessen
he gives, er gibt; I gave, ich gab; given, gegeben
he helps, er hilft; I helped, ich half; helped, geholfen
he takes, er nimmt; I took, ich nahm; taken, genommen
PRON. fer-gisst, fer-gaßs, fer-gaoss-en; gibt, gahb, ge-gay-ben;
hilft, halft, ge-holft-en; nimmt, nahm, ge-nomm-en.

EXERCISE II.

1. Don't forget it=forget you it not. 2. He forgets everything.¹ 3. What did he forget=what forgot he? 4. He has not forgotten anything—he has forgotten nothing.² 5. Give it to-me. 6. I cannot give it you—I can it to-you not give. 7. What does he give you=what gives he to-you? 8. He gave me (**to-me**) a book. 9. He has not given me anything—he has to-me nothing given. 10. Take it, please.³ 11. Will you take them? 12. He takes it home. 13. Who took it? 14. I have not taken it. 15. Help me=help you

to-me. 16. I cannot help you—I can to-you not help. 17. He helps me (=to-me) a⁴ great deal.⁴ 18. We did not help them—we helped to-them not. 19. Why have you not helped us? 20. We have not got⁵ the time.⁶

1 =all, alles; 2 nichts; 3 bitte (=pray); 4 =very much, sehr viel; 5 cot, not to be translated; 6 Zeit (fem.).

PRON. 1 ahll-es; 2 nikts; 3 bitt-e; 4 sair feel; 6 tsitc.

38. The following words take the common terminations, which are almost like those of **der**, **die**, **das** (see pars. 5 and 6).

	MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEM. & PLUR.
THIS }	dieser	dieses	diese (these)
THAT }			(those)
THAT (yonder)	jener	jenes	jene (those)
WHICH	welcher	welches	welche
EACH, EVERY	jeder	jedes	jede

PRON. dee-zer, yay-ner, velk-er, yay-der.

this man, dieser Mann these men, diese Männer
this woman, diese Frau those women, diese Frauen
that house, dieses Haus those (yonder) houses, jene Häuser

EXERCISE III.

1. this hat; 2. which street¹? 3. that (=this) house; 4. every soldier²; 5. this knife³; 6. which door⁴; 7. these children⁵; 8. those (=these) books⁶; 9. this money⁷; 10. which ladies⁸? 11. every house; 12. that (=yonder) man; 13. these houses⁹; 14. those streets.

1 Strasse or Straße*; 2 Soldat; 3 Messer (n.); 4 Tür (f.) or Türe; 5 child, Kind (n.), children, Kinder; 6 Bücher (n.); 7 Geld (n.); 8 Dame; 9 Häuser (n.).

* see explanation on page 5.

PRON. 1 shtrah-se; 2 soll-daht; 3 mess-er; 4 teer, teer-e; 5 kinnt, kinn-der; 6 bee-ker; 7 guelt; 8 dah-me; 9 hoy-zer.

39. The words in par. 38 change the **er** of the MASCULINE into **en** in the ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR (see par. 8.)

I know THAT MAN!
WHICH UMBRELLA have you (got)?

Ich kenne diesen Mann.

Welchen Schirm haben Sie?

The Object is printed in small capitals in English.

EXERCISE IV.

1. Which umbrella¹ did you buy? 2. He had this stick.²
 3. Do you know that (yonder) gentleman³? 4. Read⁴ every
 word.⁵ 5. We know these people.⁶ 6. Lend⁷ me those books.

1 Regenschirm, usually shortened to Schirm: 2 Stock; 3 Herr (Accusative, Herrn); 4 lesen; 5 Wort (n.); 6 Leute (Plural); 7 leihen.
 PRON. 1 rayg-en-sheerm (ee short); 2 shtock; 3 hairr, hern; 4 lay-zen; 5 vort; 6 loy-te; 7 lye-en.

40. In the DATIVE, the words in paragraphs 5, 14, and 38, take em in Masculine and Neuter; er in the Feminine; and en in the Plural (see par. 31).

with this man mit diesem Mann 1 on every page auf jeder Seite
 from which people von welchen Leuten

EXERCISE V.

1 out-of¹ this house; 2. in which room²? 3. on that page³; 4. for which gentleman⁴? 5. with each hand⁵; 6. without that (=this) hat; 7. with which gentleman⁴? 8. of those (=these) books; 9. in this garden.⁶

1 aus; 2 Zimmer (n.); 3 Seite; 4 Herr (Accusative, Herrn); 5 Hand (f.); 6 Garten. PRON. 1 owce; 2 tsimm-er; 3 zy-te; 4 hairr, hern; 5 habnt (ahn short); 6 gahrt-en.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Warum spricht er so wenig? 2. Wer hat Ihnen geholfen? 3. Niemand¹ half mir. 4. War es in diesem Zimmer? 5. In welchem Hause wohnt er? 6. Rennen Sie den Herrn nicht? 7. Er nahm meinen Regenschirm. 8. Ich fand dieses Wort nicht lesen. 9. Haben Sie es vergessen? 10. In welcher Straße² wohnen³ Sie? 11. Wer kam aus dem Hause? 12. Was haben Sie ihm gegeben? 13. Er nahm meinen Urm.⁴ 14. Er ist ohne seinen Hut gekommen. 15. Sind Sie nicht ohne Ihren Schirm gegangen?

1 nobody; 2 street; 3 to live, dwell; 4 arm.
 PRON. 1 nee-mahntt; 2 shtrah-ss; 3 voh-nen; 4 ahrm (ah short).

NINTH LESSON.

41. There are a few Verbs that take the terminations of the Regular Verbs, but change their Stem Vowel e in the PAST TENSE and PAST PARTICIPLE into a. The two most important are:

INFINITIVE.	PAST TENSE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
1. (to) know, kennen	I KNEW, ich kannte	known, gekannt
2. „ send, senden	I SENT, ich sandte	sent, gesandt

(Notice the d before t in sandte and gesandt).

LESS USUAL: 3. (to) burn, (to) be alight, brennen; 4. (to) run, rennen; 5. (to) name, (to) call, nennen; 6. (to) turn, wenden.

Wenden changes like senden, but the regular forms wendete and gewendet are generally employed.

PRON. 1 kenn-en, kahnn-te, ge-kahnn-t; 2 sen-den, sahnd-te, ge-sahnn-t; 3 brenn-en; 4 renn-en; 5 nenn-en; 6 ven-den.

EXERCISE I.

1. Do you know him? 2. We knew him formerly.¹
 3. I have never² known him. 4. Will you send it? 5. I sent it yesterday.³ 6. Have you already⁴ sent it? 7. Is the fire alight—burns the fire⁵? 8. It was burning well⁶ an⁷ hour ago?

1 früher; 2 nie; 3 gestern; 4 schon; 5 Feuer (n.); 6 =good, gut;
 7 =before an hour, vor einer Stunde.

PRON. 1 free-er (pronounce ee with rounded lips); 2 nee; 3 guess-tern; 4 shohn; 5 foy-er; 6 goot; 7 for i-ner shtoond-e.

42. Besides the Verbs in the preceding paragraph, there are only the following three that take the endings of the Regular Verbs, besides changing the VOWEL.

INFINITIVE.	PAST TENSE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
1. (to) bring, bringen	brought, brachte	brought, gebracht
2. „ think, denken	thought, dachte	thought, gedacht
3. „ know, wissen	knew, wußte	known, gewußt

PRON. 1 bring-en, brahk-te, ge-brahkt; 2 denk-en, dakh-te, ~~es~~-dahkt; 3 viss-en, vooss-te (oo as in 'foot'), ge-voosst.

The PRESENT TENSE of these Verbs is quite regular, except that of **wissen**, which is in the Singular :
I know, ich weiß ; he knows, er weiß ; she knows, sie weiß.

The Plural is quite regular :
we know, wir wissen ; you know, Sie wissen ; they know, sie wissen
PRON. ik vice, etc. ; veer viss-en, etc.

To **KNOW** is generally translated by **wissen**, unless it means to be acquainted with a person or a thing, when **kennen** is used.

EXERCISE II.

1. Bring me (=to-me) something to eat. 2. Did he bring the coffee ? 3. He has not brought anything yet—he has yet¹ nothing brought. 4. What do you think ? 5. He thinks too much. 6. What were you thinking of²—at what thought you ? 7. I was thinking of³ nothing. 8. Have you thought of-it³ ? 9. Do you know it ? 10. I know it. 11. Does he not know it—knows he it not ? 12. I knew it. 13. Did you know it—knew you it ? 14. I have known it. 15. Have you not known that ?

1 noch ; 2=at, an ; 3 of it=thereat, daran. 1 nok ; 2 ahnn ; 3 dah-rahn.

43. The DATIVE (see par. 29) must be used for **ME, HIM, HER, US, YOU, THEM**, when the meaning is **TO ME, TO HIM, etc.**

This is easily seen by the sense.

Send **ME** the answer.

Lend **HIM** a book.

Give **THEM** the money.

I will show **IT** you.

The words in CAPITALS are the Indirect Object or Dative.

Senden Sie mich, Zeigen Sie ihn, etc., would mean 'send me,' 'show him' **TO** some one.

EXERCISE III.

1. I brought you the answer.¹ 2. Will you lend² me your pencil³ ? 3. Can you give her the money ? 4. Show him your bill.⁴ 5. Give me this newspaper.⁵ 6. Lend him your dictionary.⁶ 7. What has he brought you ? 8. Has

Senden Sie mir die Antwort.

Leihen Sie ihm ein Buch.

Geben Sie ihnen das Geld.

Ich will es Ihnen zeigen.

he sold them the house ? 9. She has not shown me the pictures.⁷ 10. He has fetched you a paper.⁸ 11. We have explained⁸ the case⁹ to him. 12. I have bought you¹⁰ something.

1 Antwort (f.) ; 2 leihen ; 3 Bleistift ; 4 Rechnung (f.) ; 5 Zeitung (f.) ; 6 Wörterbuch (n.) ; 7 Bild (n.), Plural : Bilder ; 8 erklären ; 9 Fall ; 10 =to you.

PRON. : 1 ahnt-vort ; 2 ly-en ; 3 bly-shift ; 4 rek-noong ; 5 tsy-toong ; 6 vert-er-book ; 7 billt, bill-der ; 8 er-klare-en ; 9 fahll.

44. The INFINITIVE with **zu** before it is placed at the end of the sentence in German, in compound sentences like the following :

We asked her to write **THEM A LETTER**. | Wir baten sie, ihnen einen Brief zu schreiben.

He hoped to meet **YOU HERE**. | Er hoffte, Sie hier zu treffen.

The words in CAPITALS, which follow the Infinitive in English, precede it in German.

EXERCISE IV.

1. He brought it, in-order¹ to show² it to me. 2. They asked³ me to fetch a doctor. 3. We hoped⁴ to do it to-morrow.⁵ 4. He hoped to meet⁶ you there.⁷ 5. We asked³ them to lend⁸ it to us. 6. They forgot to call on (=visit) us.

1 um ; 2 zeigen ; 3 ask=request, bitten, bat, gebeten ; 4 hoffen ; 5 morgen ; 6 treffen (irregular) ; 7 dort ; 8 leihen (irregular).

PRON. 1 oom (oo short) ; 2 tsy-gen ; 3 bitt-en, baht, ge-bay-ten ; 4 hoff-en ; 5 morg-en ; 6 treff-en ; 7 dort ; 8 ly-en.

45. IT coming after a PREPOSITION in English is not translated by es, but by da, and the Preposition is affixed to da.

1. TO IT, **dazu** ; 2. OF IT, **davon** ; 3. FOR IT, **dafür** ; 4. IN IT, **darin** ; 5. ON IT, **darauf** ; 6. WITH IT, **damit**.

Notice that R is inserted before a Preposition beginning with a Vowel.

PRONUNCIATION : 1 dah-tsoo ; 2 dah-fohn ; 3 dah-feer ; 4 dah-rin ; 5 dah-rowf ; 6 dah-mit.

What was IN IT (=therein) ? | Was war darin ?
What did you say TO IT ? | Was sagten Sie dazu ?

EXERCISE V.

1. I know nothing of it. 2. What did he give (—gave he) for it? 3. What are you doing with it? 4. I stepped² on it. 5. It was not in it. 6. What does he say to it? 7. I thought of it.³ 8. Have you thought of it³? 9. We laughed⁴ about⁵ it. 10. Who⁶ thought of it³? 11. Give me a⁷ little⁷ of it. 12. He came with it.

1 gab; *Past of* geben, to give; 2 trat, *Past of* treten, to step; 3 think of=at, denken an; 4 lachen; 5 über; 6 wer; 7 ein wenig.

PRON. 1 gabb; 2 traht; 3 denk-en ahnn; 4 lahk-en; 5 eeb-er (pronounce EE with rounded lips); 6 vare; 7 ine vay-nik or vay-neeg.

46. COMPOUND TENSES with **gewesen** (been) are always formed with **sein**.

I have been ich bin gewesen he has not been er ist nicht gewesen
we have been wir sind gewesen I had been ich war gewesen
Who has been here? Wer ist hier gewesen?

EXERCISE VI.

1. I have been here.¹ 2. Where² has he been? 3. Have you not been there³? 4. Who has been there? 5. They have been at⁴ home.⁴ 6. We have not been out.⁵

1 hier; 2 wo; 3 dort; 4 zu Hause; 5 aus.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Wissen Sie, wer dieser Herr ist? 2. Nein, ich kenne ihn nicht. 3. Was haben Sie ihm gesandt? 4. Er hat es nicht gebracht. 5. Ist er noch nicht gekommen? 6. Er brachte mir einen Brief von ihm. 7. Wieviel gaben Sie dafür? 8. Sandte er einen Brief damit? 9. Er vergisst es immer. 10. Wer half Ihnen damit? 11. Was fanden¹ Sie darin? 12. Ich weiß nicht, was zu tun. 13. Dachten Sie daran? 14. Wir haben davon gesprochen. 15. Haben Sie etwas vergessen? 16. Er hilft Ihnen, wenn² er kann. 17. Es³ brannte³ gestern in der Stadt.⁴ 18. Ich habe dies nicht gewußt.

1 fanden; *Past of* finden, to find; 2 if; 3 it burned=there was a fire; 4 Stadt (f.), town. PRON. 1 fahn-den, finn-den; 2 venn; 4 ahtahtt.

TENTH LESSON.

47. Example of the IRREGULAR VERBS having **i** in the STEM that change this **i** in the PAST into **a**, and in the PAST PARTICIPLE into **u**:

INFINITIVE.	PAST TENSE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
(to) find, finden	found, fand	found, gefunden
	PRON. finn-den, fahnt, ge-foonn-den.	

There are a great many Verbs of this class, but few are of importance; some of the most used are:

drink, trinken; sing, singen; sink, sinken;
compel, zwingen; tie, bind, binden; disappear, verschwinden

EXERCISE I.

1. he finds; 2. did you find? 3. have you found? 4. he is drinking; 5. they were drinking; 6. have they drunk? 7. is she singing? 8. we are binding; 9. it disappeared; 10. he has compelled me; 11. have you tied it? 12. he has disappeared. 13. Did he find the way¹? 14. I have not found it. 15. Did you drink your coffee²? 16. It was well³ tied. 17. The ship⁴ has (—is) sunk. 18. Has she already⁶ sung?

1 Weg; 2 Kaffee (m.); 3=good; 4 Schiff (n.); 5 schon.
PRONUNCIATION: 1 vaig; 2 kah-fay; 4 shiff; 5 shohn.

48. Example of the IRREGULAR VERBS having **i** in the STEM, that change this **i** in the PAST into **a**, but in the PAST PARTICIPLE into **o**:

INFINITIVE.	PAST TENSE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
(to) win, gewinnen	won, gewann	won, gewonnen
	PRON. ge-vinn-en, ge-vahnn, ge-vonn-en.	

This class is not numerous; the principal are: begin, beginnen; swim, schwimmen; I have swum, ich bin (or habe) geschwommen

EXERCISE II.

1. she is winning; 2. did you win? 3. they have won; 4. it begins; 5. we began; 6. we have not begun. 7. Can you swim? 8. They were swimming very well. 9. It has not begun. 10. The performance¹ begins at³ eight o'clock.³

11. Were you winning yesterday evening? 12. They do not want to (=they will not) swim any more.⁴

1 Vorstellung (f.); 2 um acht Uhr; 3 Abend; 4 *not any more*, or *no more*, nicht mehr.

PRON. 1 fore-shell-oong; 2 oomm ahkt oohr; 3 ah-bent; 4 nikt mare.

49. **WHAT**, followed by a Noun, is translated *was für ein?* (*was für ein* generally means **WHAT KIND OF**)

MASC. (& NEUTER).

FEMININE.

what man? *was für ein Mann?* | what woman? *was für eine Frau?*

In the Plural, and before names of materials (like meat, cheese, water, etc.), only **was für** is used.

PLURAL.

WITH MATERIALS.

what children? *was für Kinder?* | what bread? *was für Brod?*

ACCUSATIVE.

WHAT MAN are you looking for?
Was für einen Mann suchen
Sie?

DATIVE.

WITH WHAT HAT did he come?
Mit was für einem Hut kam er?

EXERCISE III.

1. what house? 2. what books? 3. what lady¹? 4. what man? 5. what letters? 6. what newspaper? 7. What carriage² have you? 8. What piece³ have you heard⁴? 9. What cigars were they smoking? 10. What kind of a hat has she bought? 11. What kind of a knife have you?

1 Dame; 2 Wagen; 3 Stück (n.); 4 hören.

PRONUNCIATION: 1 dah-me; 2 vah-gen; 3 shtick; 4 her-en.

50. Other important AUXILIARY VERBS (see also paragraph 24)
as SHALL, MAY, LIKE TO.

I ich, HE er, SHE sie

WE wir, YOU Sie, THEY sie

SINGULAR.

SHALL soll
or ARE TO

SHALL sollen
or ARE TO

MAY darf
or BE ALLOWED TO

MAY dürfen
or BE ALLOWED TO

LIKE TO mag
or LIKE

LIKE TO mögen
or LIKE

PRON. soll, soll-en; darf, deerf-en; mag, merg-en.

EXERCISE IV.

1. may I? 2. shall we not? 3. I do not like to; 4. may you not? 5. shall he? 6. do you like to? 7. Am I to (=shall I) pay¹? 8. Is he allowed to (=may he) smoke? 9. She does not like to ask them—she likes them not ask. 10. Shall I open² the window³? 11. I do not like to see⁴ it—I like it not see. 12. Am I to (=shall I) do it? 13. You may not read it. 14. Do you like to hear it? 15. They are not to ask you so⁵ much.

1 zahlen, bezahlen; 2 öffnen, aufmachen; 3 Fenster (n.); 4 sehen; 5 so.
PRON. 1 be-tsahl-en; 2 erff-nen, owf-mahk-en; 3 fenst-er; 4 zay-en; 5 zo.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Habe Sie den Weg gefunden? 2. Was für einen Hut hat sie getragen¹? 3. Darf ich Ihnen die Bilder zeigen? 4. Wir mögen jetzt² keine Bilder sehen. 5. Was für einen Wagen haben Sie gekauft³? 6. Was für Wein trank er? 7. Wieviel gewannen Sie gestern Abend? 8. Ich habe nichts gewonnen. 9. Wer fand Ihren Schlüssel? 10. Was hat er damit getan? 11. Er vergaß, um⁴ elf Uhr nach Hause zu gehen. 12. Wir kamen, um⁴ mit Ihnen zu sprechen. 13. Warum haben Sie gar⁵ nichts getrunken? 14. Ich trinke nie⁶ sehr viel. 15. Er versteht mich nicht. 16. Er hat Sie ganz gut verstanden. 17. Er blieb nur ein⁷ paar⁷ Minuten.⁸ 18. Warum ist er nicht länger geblieben? 19. Er muß um zehn Uhr zu Hause sein. 20. Ist dieses Paket⁹ für Sie? Was ist darin? 21. Soll ich Ihnen etwas erzählen¹⁰? 22. Ich darf nicht länger bleiben. 23. Wissen Sie, wo er wohnt? 24. Wir sollen nicht hier warten.¹¹ 25. Kennen Sie dieses Buch?

1 worn, getragen, Past Participle of tragen, to wear or carry; 2 now, jetzt; 3 at, um; 4 in-order to, um zu; 5 at all, gar; 6 never, nie; 7 a pair, ein paar=a few; 8 minute, Minute; 9 parcel, Paket (n.); 10 narrate, tell, erzählen; 11 wait, warten.

1 ge-trahg-en; 2 yets-t; 3 oomm; 4 oomm tsoo; 5 gahr; 6 nee; 7 in pahr; 8 me-noo-te; 9 pah-kayt; 10 erts-all-en; 11 vahrt-en.

ELEVENTH LESSON.

51. The AUXILIARY VERBS form their IMPERFECT TENSE (generally called in English the PAST) regularly :

They change the *en* of the Infinitive into *te* in the Singular, and *ten* in the Plural.

1. können	{ can, to be able to	2. müssen	{ must, to have to, to be obliged to
3. wollen	{ will, want to, to be willing to	4. dürfen	{ may, to be allowed to
5. mögen, to like to, like		6. sollen, shall, ought to	

I ich	HE er	SHE sie	WE wir	you Sie	THEY sie
could, was able to		konnte	could, were able to	konnten	
was obliged to, had to,			were obliged to,		
was compelled to	{ mußte		had to, were forced to	{ mußten	
wanted to, was willing to	wollte		wanted to, were willing to	wollten	
should, ought to, was to	sollte		should, ought to, were to	sollten	
was allowed to	durfte		were allowed to	durften	
liked to, liked	mochte*		liked to, liked	mochten	

* CH is used instead of G.

Notice that the ö and ü of the STEM become o and u in the PAST.

EXERCISE I.

1. he could not ; 2. they had to ; 3. I wanted to ; 4. we were not allowed to ; 5. she liked to ; 6. they ought not to ; 7. Were you able to (=could you) understand it ? 8. I was obliged to go home. 9. She did not want to stop any longer. 10. Was he allowed to see it ? 11. I did not like to buy it. 12. I ought not to eat it. 13. I was not able to (=I could not) do it. 14. Were you obliged to pay for it ? 15. Did you want to come with us ? 16. I was allowed to speak to (=with) him. 17. We did not like to send it. 18. Should I shut¹ the door ? 19. I could not come yesterday 20. They did not want to call on us—they wanted us not visit

1 zumachen.

PRON. 1 tsoo-mahk-en.

52. The AUXILIARY VERBS form their COMPOUND TENSES with the INFINITIVE instead of the PAST PARTICIPLE.

I have BEEN ABLE to come.

Has he BEEN ALLOWED to write ?

We have BEEN WILLING to pay.

Ich habe kommen können.

Hat er schreiben dürfen ?

Wir haben zahlen wollen.

This form is also put at the end of the sentence.

EXERCISE II.

1. Has he been able to do it ? 2. I have not been allowed to read. 3. Have you been obliged to stay ? 4. She has been willing to pay for it. 5. We have been able to see him. 6. They have not been obliged to go.

53. ADJECTIVES do not change at all in German if they follow the NOUN or PRONOUN, as :

The lady is short.

The gentlemen are not short.

Die Dame ist klein.

Die Herren sind nicht klein.

EXERCISE III.

1. He is very tall.¹ 2. She is not very tall. 3. Are they tall ? 4. The bread² is bad.³ 5. Was the pen⁴ bad ? 6. The water⁵ was not good.⁶ 7. Are these books⁷ good ? 8. The house is very small.⁸ 9. The windows⁹ are too small. 10. The hotel¹⁰ is quite¹¹ new.¹² 11. These books are quite new.

1 groß ; 2 Brot(n.) ; 3 schlecht ; 4 Feder (f.) ; 5 Wasser (n.) ; 6 gut ; 7 Bülcher ; 8 klein ; 9 Fenster (n.) ; 10 Hotel(n.) ; 11 ganz ; 12 neu.

PRON. 1 grohss ; 2 broht ; 3 shlekt ; 4 fay-der ; 5 vahss-er ; 6 goot (oo long) ; 7 bEEK-er ; 8 kline ; 9 fenn-ster ; 10 ho-tell ; 11 gahnts ; 12 noy.

54. The COMPARATIVE of Adjectives is always formed by adding er to the ordinary form (called the Positive) ; as,

small or short, klein ; smaller or shorter, kleiner ;

beautiful, schön ; more beautiful, schöner.

(Notice that er is added instead of using the word MORE.)

He is shorter THAN I (am).

I am AS tall AS you.

We are not so rich AS they.

Er ist kleiner als ich.

Ich bin so groß wie Sie.

Wir sind nicht so reich wie sie.

1. THAN, als; 2. BETTER, besser; 3. AS...AS, SO...wie;
4. NOT SO...AS, nicht so...wie. 1. alss; 2. bess-er; 3. so...wie.

Most Adjectives change a, o, u into ä, ö, ü in the Comparative.

1 tall, groß: taller, größer; 2 poor, arm: poorer, ärmer; 3 old, alt: older, älter. PRON. 1 grohss, grer-er; 2 alrm, arm-er; 3 alht, alt-er.

EXERCISE IV.

1. This is better than that. 2. Is he older than you? 3. I am as poor as he. 4. This is good, but¹ that is better. 5. Are you younger² than he? 6. I am not so old as you. 7. No, you are older. 8. I am not taller than my brother. 9. You are shorter than your friend.³

1 aber; 2 jung, young; 3 Freund. PRON. 1 ah-ber; 2 yoong; 3 fröynt.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Ich konnte ihm nicht schreiben. 2. Er durfte ihn nicht einladen.¹ 3. Wellten Sie nach Hause gehen? 4. Er mochte nicht allein kommen. 5. Sie sollten früher² aufstehen.³ 6. Wir müssten ihn begleiten.¹ 7. Sie wollte es nicht glauben.³ 8. Wir fanden es sehr gut iehen. 9. Konnen Sie nicht länger warten? 10. Möchten Sie nicht mit ihner kommen? 11. Ich sollte ihnen einen Brief schreiben. 12. Müssten Sie nicht dafür bezahlen? 13. Ist er kleiner als Sie? 14. Er ist so groß wie ich. 15. Wir waren ganz zufrieden⁶ damit. 16. Was denken Sie davon? 17. Haben Sie ihn nicht sprechen können? 18. Ich habe ihn fragen wollen. 19. Hat er es nicht tun dürfen? 20. Er hat es nicht sagen mögen. 21. Warum wollten Sie nicht mit uns kommen? 22. Hat er dafür zahlen müssen? 23. Er mochte ihn nicht darum⁸ bitten.⁹

1 einladen, (to) invite; 2 früher, earlier; 3 aufstehen, (to) get up; 4 begleiten, (to) accompany; 5 glauben, (to) believe; 6 zufrieden, satisfied; 7 speak=interview; 8-for it; 9 (to) beg=a-k.

PRON. 1 in-e-lah-den; 2 fré-er; 3 awf-shtay-en; 4 be-gly ten; 5 glow-ben (ow as in 'bow'); 6 isch-free-den; 9 bitt-en.

TWELFTH LESSON.

55. Example of the IRREGULAR VERBS that change the ei of the STEM into ie : as, (Pronunciation of ei=i, of ie=e)

(to) write, schreiben Twrotz, ich Schrieb, witten, geschrieben.
PRONUNCIATION: shry-ben, shreeb, ge-shree-ben

Some of the most important are: 1. (to) copy, abschreiben;
2. (to) lend leihen; 3. (to) pardon, verzeihen; 4. (to) seem, scheinen;
5. (to) shout or scream, schreien; 6. to be silent, schweigen.
Pron., 2 ly-en; 3 fer-tsé-en; 4 shy-en; 5 shry-en; 6 shvy-gen.

EXERCISE I.

1. he is writing—he writes; 2. were you writing =wrote you? 3. have you been writing=have you written? 4. does she not write=writes she not? 5. I did not write—I wrote not; 6. write! don't write! 7. I wrote to¹ him. 8. Have you not written to them? 9. Why do you not write to us? 10. Don't write to them again.² 11. Pardon me (=to-me). 12. I cannot pardon you that=I can to-you that not pardon. 13. Did he not pardon him (=to-him)? 14. No, he has not pardoned them (to-them). 15. Lend me a shilling.³ 16. He lent me his umbrella. 17. What have you lent him? 18. Will you copy it? 19. She cannot be silent. 20. It seems so.⁴

1 TO is to be translated simply by the DATIVE, unless it is specially pointed out that TO is to be translated separately; 2 wieder; 3 Schilling (m.); 4 so.

PRON. 2 voed-er; 3 shill-ing; 4 zo.

56. THEM, referring to THINGS, is also translated by da, followed by the PREPOSITION in German (see par. 45).

IN THEM, darin; FOR THEM, dafür; ON THEM, darauf;
UNDER THEM, darunter.

What was in the boxes? | Was war in den Schachteln?
There was nothing in them. | Es war nichts darin.

the box, die Schachtel, shahk-tel (sh short)

ohne (without) always comes BEFORE es and sie, and therefore these words are not changed into d₂: as,

I came WITHOUT IT. | Ich kam ohne es.
He went WITHOUT THEM. | Er ging ohne sie.

57. The FUTURE is formed as in English with the INFINITIVE and an AUXILIARY, thus :

I SHALL ask	ich werde fragen	we SHALL ask	wir werden fragen
he WILL ask	er wird fragen	you WILL ask	Sie werden fragen
she WILL ask	sie wird fragen	they WILL ask	sie werden fragen

PRON. vair-de, veert (ee short, some pronounce 'veerd'), vair-den.

I shall ask him.

He will not do it.

Ich werde ihn fragen.

Er wird es nicht tun.

The Infinitive as usual is put at the end of the sentence.

EXERCISE II.

Translate SHALL and WILL by the Future in this Exercise.

1. I shall do it.
2. He will not be there.
3. When¹ will you be here?
4. I shall be here in an hour.²
5. We shall not go alone.
6. He will not do it.
7. Will you not come with us?³
8. They will not understand it.
9. I shall send it to you to-morrow.⁴
10. She will not be satisfied⁴ with it.
11. Whom⁵ will you ask?
12. I shall ask a policeman.⁶

1 wann; 2 Stunde; 3 morgen; 4 zufrieden; 5 wen; 6 Schutzmann, literally: protection-man. PRON. 1 vahnn; 2 shtoonn-de (oo short); 3 morg-en; 4 tsoo-free-den; 5 vain; 6 shoots-mahnn (oo short).

58. The ENGLISH POSSESSIVE, when being translated into German, must be changed thus :

my FRIEND's name into the name of my friend
those BOY's boots " the boots of those boys

The POSSESSIVE in English is followed by an apostrophe and an 's ('s) in the SINGULAR, and by an apostrophe only ('') in the PLURAL.

POSSESSIVE	CHANGED INTO :
his sister's husband	= the husband of his sister
your uncle's house	= the house of your uncle
the ladies' boxes	= the boxes of the ladies
our doctor's carriage	= the carriage of our doctor

The above examples show that when translating into German, the last word in the English Possessive must commence the inverted sentence, preceded by THE, and followed by OF.

OF between two Nouns is translated by the GENITIVE
(see next paragraph)

59. In the GENITIVE, the terminations of all declinable words are es in MASCULINE and NEUTER; er in FEMININE and PLURAL.

MASC. & NEUT.	FEM. & PL.	MASC. & NEUT.	FEM. & PL.
of the des der of my meines meiner	of this dieses dieser of our unseres unserer	of which house welches Hauses	of these gardens dieser Gärten

MASCULINE and NEUTER NOUNS add s or es in the GENITIVE SINGULAR.

of the brother des Bruders	of your sister Ihrer Schwester	of which house welches Hauses
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EXERCISE III.

1. the cover¹ of the book;
2. my wife's² ring³;
3. an officer's⁴ servant⁵;
4. the key of our room;
5. those workmen's⁶ dwellings⁷;
6. my uncle's garden.
7. Have you seen⁸ your brother's house?
8. Has she lost⁹ the key of her trousse¹⁰?
9. Where is the lady's address¹¹?
10. Are those (=that) the windows of your residence¹²?
11. What¹² is the color¹³ of your umbrella?
12. Who is this?

1 Umschlag, Deckel, Decke, or Einband; 2 Frau; 3 Ring; 4 Offizier; 5 Diener, man-servant; 6 Arbeiter; 7 Wohnung (f.); 8 gesehen; 9 verloren; 1 Koffer; 11 Adresse; 12 was; 13 Farbe.

PRON. 1. oomm-shlahg, deck-el, deck-e, ine-bahnd; 2 frow; 3 ring; 4 off-e-tseer; 5 deen-er; 6 ar-by-ter; 7 vohn-oong; 8 ge-say-en; 9 fer-lor-en; 10 koff-er; 11 ah-dress-e; 12 vahss; 13 fahr-be.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Ich werde einen Brief schreiben.
2. Wir schrieben Ihnen gestern.
3. Ich lieh ihm meine Zeitung.
4. Was hat er Ihnen geschrieben?
5. Haben Sie ihm etwas geliehen?
6. Er wird bald¹ hier sein.
7. Was ist die Farbe² des Tuches³?
8. Wo⁴ ist der Schlüssel unseres Zimmers?
9. Hier ist die Adresse meiner Schwester.
10. Er lieh mir das Geld.
11. Ich werde es abschreiben.
12. Er wird Sie nicht verstehen.
13. Wird sie nicht dort sein?
14. Werden Sie mit uns kommen?

1 bald, soon; 2 Farbe, color; 3 Tuch (neut.), cloth.

PRONUNCIATION: 1 bahlt (aa short); 2 fahr-be (ah short); 3 took.

64. **THIS** and **THAT** are always translated by **dies** or **das** if followed by a part of 'to be' (is, was, will be) and a **NOUN** or a **PRONOUN**.

No matter whether the Noun or Pronoun is Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter.

THIS is my sister.

Dies ist meine Schwester.

Was **THAT** your friend?

War das Ihr Freund?

THAT is not she (her).

Das ist sie nicht.

65. **IT** and **WHICH** follow the same rule, and are always translated by **es** and **welches**.

Is **IT** not your aunt?

Ist es nicht Ihre Tante?

WHICH was the lady?

Welches war die Dame?

EXERCISE IV.

1. Is this your cousin¹ (f.)?
2. It was my brother.²
3. Which is his mother³?
4. That is our bank.⁴
5. Which is your place⁵?
6. That was my uncle.⁶
7. Is that not your aunt?⁷
8. Which was his sister⁸?
9. It was not my friend.⁹
10. Is this the page¹⁰?
11. It was not her cousin¹¹ (m.).
12. That was not her mother.
13. Is not this your bank?
14. Who was that?
15. Isn't that she (her) = is she that not?

1 Cousine; 2 Bruder; 3 Mutter; 4 Bank (f.); 5 Platz; 6 Onkel; 7 Tante; 8 Schwester; 9 Freund; 10 Seite; 11 Vetter.

PRON. 1 koo-zee-ne; 2 broo-der; 3 moott-er (oo short); 4 bahnk; 5 plahts; 6 onk-el; 7 tahnn-te (ahnn short), 8 shvess-ter; 9 froynt; 10 zy-te; 11 fett-er.

66. **THESE**, **THOSE**, **THEY** and **WHICH**, connected with a **NOUN** or **PRONOUN** in the **Plural** by 'to be,' are always translated by the **Singular** **dies**, **das**, **es**, **welches**.

The Plural forms of 'to be' are: are, were, will be.

Are **THESE** your keys?

Sind dies Ihre Schlüssel?

Those were my friends.

Das waren meine Freunde.

Are **THEY** Frenchmen?

Sind es Franzosen?

WHICH are they?

Welches sind sie?

EXERCISE V.

1. These are my papers.¹
2. Are those his sisters?
3. Which are her children?
4. They are my parcels.²
5. Are these not your things³?
6. Are they not my letters?
- 7.

8. Which were your friends?
9. Which are your boots⁵?
10. Are they not his things?

1 Papier (n.); 2 Paket (n.); 3 Sache; 4 Platz; 5 Stiefel.
REGULAR PLURALS: Papiere; Pakete; Sachen; Plätze; 5 Stiefel.
PRON. 1 pah-peer; 2 pah-kayt; 3 sahk-e; 4 plahts; 5 shtee-fel.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Dies sind gute Federn.¹
2. Es waren alte Leute.²
3. Haben Sie die Briefe verglichen³?
4. Wer hat die Seite⁴ zerrissen?
5. Hat der Hund⁵ ihn gebissen?
6. Sie stritten den⁶ ganzen Tag.⁶
7. Ich zerriss den Scheck.⁷
8. Wer verglich die Unterschrift⁸?
9. Er pfiff seinem⁹ Hund.
10. Sind dies Ihre Papiere?
11. Welches war seine Frau¹⁰?
12. Waren das nicht seine Brüder?
13. Es sind sehr alte Leute.²
14. Es werden die Kinder sein.
15. Waren das nicht Ihre Bildchen?
16. Was wollen Sie damit tun?
17. Was bezahlten Sie dafür?
18. Ich weiß es nicht mehr.
19. Wußten Sie etwas davon?
20. Ich habe dies noch nicht gewußt.

1 pen, Feder (f.); 2 Leute, people: 3 see par. 60; 4 page, Seite; 5 dog, Hund; 6 the whole day (the Accusative of der ganze Tag is used, because DEFINITE TIME is indicated); 7 cheque, Scheck; 8 signature, Unterschrift (f.); 9 to-his, seinem; 10 wife, Frau.

PRON. 1 fay-der; 2 loy-te; 4 zy-te; 5 hoont (oo short); 7 sheck; 8 cont-er-shrift; 9 sy-nem; 10 frow (ow as in 'how').

EASY COLLOQUIAL SENTENCES.

(For new words, see above, and on opposite page.)

1. Is this your pen?
2. It is not his cheque.
3. That was not my signature.
4. Those were my papers.
5. Are these not the things?
6. It was not his cousin (f.).
7. That is my place, is it not (*nicht wahr*)?
8. Wasn't that (=was that not) his sister?
9. No, it was his aunt.
10. Are those not your parcels?
11. They were not our friends.
12. That is my wife.
13. Isn't that (=is that not) your dog?
14. Are they not your papers?
15. Yes, they are my papers.

FOURTEENTH LESSON.

67. SEPARABLE VERBS are Verbs commencing with another word (Preposition or Adverb). The stress is always on the first word. Examples:

1. (to) arrive ankommen	4. (to) go out ausgehen
2. " call for abholen	5. " give back zurückgeben
3. " come again wiederkommen	6. " lock in or up einschließen

PRON. 1 ahn-komm-en; 2 ahp-hohl-en (ahp short); 3 vee-der-komm-en; 4 ow-as-gay-en (ow as in how); 5 tsoo-rick-gay-ben (i with rounded lips); 6 ine-shlee-sen.

EXAMPLE OF A SEPARABLE VERB.

I go out	ich gehe aus	we go out	wir gehen aus
be goes out	er geht aus	you go out	Sie gehen aus
she goes out	sie geht aus	they go out	sie gehen aus

IMPERFECT: I, he, she WENT OUT Ich, er, sie ging aus
we, you, they WENT OUT wir, Sie, sie gingen aus

PAST PARTICIPLE.	IMPERATIVE.
gone out ausGEGangen	go out! gehen Sie aus!

The above examples show that the first word is put at the end in the PRESENT, the IMPERFECT, and the IMPERATIVE.

In the PAST PARTICIPLE, the *ge* is put between the first word and the Verb; this is also done with *zu* (to) in the INFINITIVE.

We have TO call for him. | Wir haben ihn abzuholen.
Don't forget TO lock it up. | Vergessen Sie nicht es einzuschließen.

EXERCISE I.

1. he arrives; 2. I arrived; 3. we have (=are) arrived;
4. I give back; 5. he gave back; 6. he has given back;
7. we locked in; 8. do you lock in=lock you in? 9. I have locked in;
10. he is coming (=he comes) again; 11. did you come (=came you) again? 12. he has come again=he is again come.

68. The separable word is put at the end of the sentence.

Give it back. Geben Sie es zurück.
Don't call for me. Holen Sie mich nicht ab.
He comes again to-morrow. Er kommt morgen wieder.

EXERCISE II.

1. I arrive at¹ six o'clock.²
2. He goes out every³ day.²
3. We always⁴ call for them—we fetch them always off.
4. He has given me back the money.
5. Come back soon.⁵
6. Where do you lock it up?—where lock you it up?
7. When will (Future) he arrive?
8. I shall not go out to-day—I shall to-day not out-go.
9. Will you call for me?
10. Lock up the money.
11. He came back yesterday.
12. Did he give you back the book=gave he to-you the book back?

1 um; 2 Uhr (I.); 3 jeden Tag (Accusative); 4 immer; 5 bald.
PRON. 1 oohn; 2 ooehr; 3 yay-den tahg; 4 imm-er; 5 bahlt.

The following DETERMINATIVE WORDS, repeated here for reference, take in all cases the COMMON TERMINATIONS as previously explained.

(The Common Terminations are repeated below.)

MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.	PLURAL.
THE	der dair	das dahs	die dee
THIS {	dieser dee-zer	dieses dee-zes	diese dee-zeh these
THAT {	dee-zer dee-zer	dee-zes dee-zes	dee-ze those
THAT (yonder)	jener yay-ner	jenes yay-nes	jene yay-ne those
WHICH	welcher vell-ker	welches vell-kes	welche vell-ke
EACH	jeder yay-der	jedes yay-des	SINGULAR { jede yay-de

THE COMMON TERMINATIONS are:

MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.	PLURAL.
NOMINATIVE:	er {	es	e
ACCUSATIVE:	en {		
GENITIVE:		es	er
DATIVE:		em	en

All declinable words take these endings, Nouns excepted, with certain modifications.

FIFTEENTH LESSON.

71. Example of the IRREGULAR VERBS which change the *ie* of the STEM into *O* in the IMPERFECT and PAST PARTICIPLE.
 (to) lock, *schließen* I locked, *ich schloß* locked, *geschlossen*
 PRON. *shlee-sen*, *shloss*, *ge-shloss-en*.

Some of the most important Verbs of this class are :

1. (to) bend, *biegen* ; 2. (to) fly, *fliegen* ; 3. (to) freeze, *frieren* ;
 4. (to) smell, *riechen* ; 5. (to) shoot, *schießen*.
 PRON. 1 *bee-gen* ; 2 *flee-gen* ; 3 *freer-en* ; 4 *reek-en* ; 5 *shee-sen*.

EXERCISE I.

1. he locks ; 2. we locked ; 3. have you locked ? 4. they are shooting=they shoot ; 5. were you shooting=shot you ? 6. he has shot ; 7. it freezes ; 8. it froze ; 9. it is not frozen ; 10. it smells : 11. it smelt ; 12. it has smelt ; 13. he is flying=he flies ; 14. were you flying=flew you ? 15. they have been flying=they are flown.

EXERCISE II.

1. I locked the door. 2. Why did you lock the safe¹ ? 3. I did not lock it—I have not locked it. 4. It is freezing to-night.² 5. It did not freeze last³ (=yesterday) night.³ 6. Everything⁴ is frozen. 7. What is he shooting ? 8. He was shooting yesterday. 9. Have you shot anything⁵ ? 10. Don't shoot so much. 11. Smell this ; doesn't it smell nice⁶—smells it not nice ? 12. It smelt too strong⁷ for me.

1 *Geldschrank* (m.) ; 2 *heute nacht* ; 3 *gestern nacht* ; 4 *alles*, 5 *etwas* ; 6 *=gut* ; 7 *stark*.

PRON. 1 *guel-tshrahnk* ; 2 *hoy-te nahkt* ; 3 *guess-tern nahkt* ; 4 *ahll-es* (ahll very short) : 5 *et-vahss* ; 6 *goot* (oo long, T not so distinct as in English) ; 7 *shtahrk* (AH short).

72. PRONOUNS are formed by adding the COMMON TERMINATIONS to the DETERMINATIVE ADJECTIVES (see pages 53, 54).

These words are ADJECTIVES if followed by a Noun, and PRONOUNS when they are used instead of a Noun.

MINE Masculine, *meiner* ; Neuter, *meines* ; Fem. & Plural, *meine*
 These words take the Gender of the word they stand for.

EXAMPLES.

my hat and **YOURS**
 their house or **OURS**
 his friends and **HERS**

mein Hut (m.) und **Ihrer**
 ihr Haus (n.) oder **unseres**
 seine Freunde und **ihre**
 This form is the simplest, and is generally used in conversation.

EXERCISE III.

1. My sisters or his. 2. Her brother and mine. 3. His residence¹ or yours. 4. Your dog and ours. 5. He saw² your cousin³ (m.) and hers. 6. I fetched your coat⁴ and his. 7. I paid with your money and mine. 8. From your letter and his. 9. Bring yours (plural), and I (will) bring mine.

1 *Wohnung* (f.) ; 2 (to) *see*, *sehen*, *sah*, *gesehen* ; 3 *Vetter* ; 4 *Rock*.
 PRON. 1 *voh-noong* ; 2 *say-en*, *sah*, *ge-say-en* ; 3 *fett-er* ; 4 *rock*.

73. There are two other forms for those PRONOUNS—used principally in writing—always preceded by *der*, *die*, or *das*.

There is no difference in meaning between the two forms.

MINE	meine or meinige	OURS	unsere or unsrige
HIS	seine „ seinige	YOURS	Ihre „ Ihrige
HERS	ihre „ ihrlige	THEIRS	ihre „ ihrlige

Your handwriting or HIS. Ihre Handschrift oder die seinige or die seine. The PLURAL after die takes an n : **MINE**—die **meinen** or die **meinigen**.

EXERCISE IV.

1. His name (m.) and mine. 2. Our friends and yours. 3. I have your umbrella and hers. 4. Were you in his residence, or in mine ? 5. He came out-of¹ your house or ours. 6. He was in my room² (n.) or in yours.

1 *aus* ; 2 *Zimmer* (n.). PRON. 1 *owss* (=ow in HOW) · 2 *tsimm-er*.

74. All the DETERMINATIVE ADJECTIVES form the PRONOUNS by adding the COMMON TERMINATIONS, according to the Noun for which they stand.

ONE of you(m.), *einer von Ihnen* ; NONE of them(f.), *keine von ihnen* ;
 ONE of them (n.), *eines davon* ; WHICH of you(f.) ? *welche von Ihnen* ?

EXERCISE V.

1. one of us (m.); 2. which of them (f.); 3. none of them (n.); 4. one of¹ my friends (m.); 5. none of his sisters (f.); 6. which of your books (n.)? 7. I saw one of your brothers. 8. We met² none of his friends. 9. He came with one of my brothers. 10. With which of those ladies were you dancing (=danced you)? 11. I was dancing (=I danced) with none. 12. Not even³ with one.

1 use von in these sentences; 2 meet, treffen, traf, getroffen; 3 einmal. PRON. 2 treff-en, trahf, ge-troff-en; 3 ine-mahl.

75. The INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS are:

Nominative: WHO? wer? | Genitive: WHOSE? wessen?
Accusative: WHOM? wen? | Dative: TO WHOM? wem?
WHAT? was? (was does not change).

PRONUNCIATION: vair, vahn, vess-en, vahm, vahss.

WHO was that lady?
WHOM have you seen?
To WHOM did you give it?
WHOSE friends are they?
WHAT has she done?
WHAT was she speaking of?

Wer war diese Dame?
Wen haben Sie gesehen?
Wem gaben Sie es?
Wessen Freunde sind es?
Was hat sie getan?
Von was (orwovon) sprach sie?

EXERCISE VI.

1. Who was that? 2. Whom did you find at home? 3. What did he say¹? 4. Of what did you speak? 5. Whose hat is this? 6. Who are these gentlemen²? 7. To-whom did you write? 8. What have you been drinking? 9. With what has he done it? 10. Whose letters are these? 11. Who knows this? 12. Whom did you mean³? 13. Who were these people? 14. What people are these? 15. Whom did you give it to?—to-whom gave you it?

1 sagen; 2. Plural: Herren; 3 meinen. PRON. 1 zahg-en;
2 hairr-en (airr very short), more like herr-en; 3 my-nen.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Schließen Sie die Türe zu.¹ 2. Haben Sie sie gut zugeschlossen¹? 3. Ihre Zigarren riechen sehr gut. 4. Ja, aber sie sind ein wenig zu stark. 5. Er hat den Schlüssel verbogen.² 6. Das Wasser ist gefroren; es ist nur³ Eis.⁴ 7. Es gefror⁵ heute nacht.⁶ 8. Wer hat gerade geschossen? 9. Ich schoss dreimal; haben Sie es hören können? 10. Der Flieger⁷ ist zu hoch⁸ geflogen. 11. Er flog immer über⁹ uns. 12. Er fliegt sehr gut. 13. Es riecht hier nach¹⁰ Pfeffer.¹¹ 14. Nein, aber es roch nach¹⁰ Erdöl.¹²

1 zuschließen and abschließen are generally used for 'to lock,' because schließen is frequently used in the meaning of 'to shut,' although strictly speaking it means '(to) lock'; 2 verbiegen, to bend out of shape; 3 nun, now; 4 Eis (n.), ice; 5 frieren or gefrieren, (to) freeze; 6 Nacht (f.); when used as an Adverb, does not take a capital N; 7 aviator, flying-man; 8 hoch, high; 9 above; 10 after=of; 11 Pfeffer (n.), pepper; 12 Erdöl (n.), paraffin.

PRON. 1 tssoo-shlee-sen, ahp-shlee-sen (ah short); 2 fer-beeg-en; 3 noon; 4 ice; 5 ge-freer-en (ge like gay, but much shorter); 6 nahkt; 7 fleeg-er; 8 hohk; 11 p'eff-er; 12 airt-erl.

PRACTICE ON SEPARABLE VERBS.

1. Wann kommt der Zug¹ an? 2. Er wird wohl² um fünf Uhr ankommen. 3. Warum gingen Sie gestern so spät³ aus? 4. Ich bin nicht nach⁴ acht Uhr ausgegangen; das ist nicht sehr spät. 5. Haben Sie Ihren Freund nicht abgeholt? 6. Nein, ich hole ihn nie⁵ ab. 7. Wir werden in einer Stunde wiederkommen. 8. Er kam nach einer halben Stunde wieder. 9. Nein, er ist nicht wiedergekommen. 10. Ich sagte ihm gleich⁶ wiederzukommen. 11. Bitte,⁷ geben Sie mir das Buch zurück. 12. Ich habe es Ihnen letzte⁸ Woche⁹ zurückgegeben. 13. Ich weiß nichts davon¹⁰; Sie haben mir das Buch nicht zurückgegeben. 14. Entschuldigen¹¹ Sie, ich gab es Ihrem Dienstmädchen.¹¹

1 train; 2 probably; 3 late; 4 after; 5 never; 6 at once; 7 pray, please; 8 last week, letzte Woche; 9 thereof=about it; 10 (to) excuse, entschuldigen; 11 servant-girl, Dienstmädchen (n.).

PRON. 1 tsoog; 2 wohl; 3 shpate; 5 nee; 6 gly-k; 8 lets-to vok-e; 10 ent-shooll-dig-en (oo short); 11 din'st-made-ken.

SIXTEENTH LESSON.

76. Example of the IRREGULAR VERBS that change the **a** of the STEM in the IMPERFECT into **ie**.

The PAST PARTICIPLE retains the **a**.

(to) fall, fallen fell, fiel fallen, gefallen
PRON. fahll-en (ahll very short), feel, ge-fahll-en.

The Third Person Singular generally changes the **a** into **ä**.

The most important Verbs of this class are :

1. (to) advise, raten ; 2. (to) blow out, ausblasen ; 3. (to) catch, fangen ;
4. (to) commence, anfangen ; 5. (to) hold, halten ; 6. (to) stop, anhalten ; 7. (to) leave, (to) let, lassen ; 8. (to) sleep, schlafen.

REGULARITIES : he advises, er rät or ratet ; he holds, er hält.

PRON. 1 rah-ten ; 2 owss-blah-zen ; 3 fahng-en ; 4 ahn-fahng-en ;
5 hahll-ten (ahll very short) ; 6 ahn-hahll-ten ; 7 lahss-en ; 8 shlah-fen.

EXERCISE I.

1. he falls ; 2. did you fall—fell you ? 3. I have fallen
—I am fallen ; 4. don't fall—fall you not ! 5. he commences ; 6. who commenced ? 7. I have not commenced ;
8. commence, please ! 9. stop ! 10. The train stopped. 11. The omnibus¹ has stopped. 12. Ask² him to stop. 13. Leave me in peace.³ 14. I let (*Past*) him come. 15. Have you let⁴ him come ? 16. How have you slept ? 17. Sleep well.⁵ 18. I slept too long. 19. Catch it ! 20. Hold it !

1 Omnibus ; 2—beg, bitten ; 3 Ruhe ; 4 the Past Participle of lassen, when used as an Auxiliary, is the same as the INFINITIVE ; 5 wohl.

PRON. 1 omm-ne-booss ; 2 bitt-en ; 3 roo-e ; 5 vohl.

EXERCISE II.

1. Don't fall down¹ the stairs. 2. I fell up² the stairs.
3. Where is my knife ? 4. I believe³ it fell down.⁴ 5. It has not fallen⁵ down. 6. Will you commence ? 7. I have just⁶ commenced. 8. Who commences now⁷ ? 9. I commenced yesterday. 10. Commence, please.⁸ 11. Let me go. 12. He does not let me pay. 13. We let (*Past*) them do what they liked—wanted. 14. Does the train stop here—stops the train here ? 15. He stopped his carriage⁹ at¹⁰

once.¹⁰ 16. She sleeps very badly. 17. Did you sleep well¹¹ ?
18. How have you slept ? 19. Who has blown out the light¹² ?

1 hinunter (this Adverb is placed at the end of the sentence, and forms a Separable Verb with fallen) ; 2 Treppe or Treppen ; 3 hinauf (same remark as to 1) ; 4 glatben ; 5 I HAVE fallen, ich bin gefallen ; 6 gerade ; 7 jetzt ; 8 bitt-e ; 9 Wagen ; 10 sofort ; 11=good ; 12 Licht (n.).

PRON. 1 he-noon-ter ; 2 trepp-e(n) ; 3 he-nowf ; 4 glow-ben ; 6 ge-rah-de ; 7 yet's ; 8 bitt-e ; 9 vahg-en ; 10 zo-fort ; 12 likt (i. as in is).

77. As explained in par. 43, the DATIVE or INDIRECT OBJECT must be used when in English TO is understood.

I sent him the money—
I sent to him the money. } Ich sandte ihm das Geld.

Give me your address—
Give to me your address. } Geben Sie mir Ihre Adresse.

78. It is simply a matter of common sense when to employ the DATIVE, but there are a certain number of Verbs in German where this does not apply, and yet the DATIVE must be used if the Object is a PERSON.

These Verbs will be pointed out as they occur, but it is well to learn the principal ones by heart.

SOME VERBS REQUIRING THE OBJECT IN THE DATIVE.

1. (to) allow, permit erlauben	4. (to) believe glauben
2. " advise raten	5. " help helfen
3. " answer antworten	6. " thank danken

EXERCISE III.

1. Allow me ! 2. I advise you. 3. Answer him ! 4. Believe me ! 5. I cannot help you. 6. I thank you. 7. I do not believe them. 8. Will you help me ? 9. He thanked me very (much). 10. I cannot permit him to do that. 11. I did not believe him. 12. Why do you not help them ?

EXERCISE IV.

Commas are used in German before Infinitive Sentences if they consist of more than two words. They are inserted in this Exercise, wherever they must be used in German.

1. Why do you allow him to say this ? 2. I advised him, not to do it. 3. Why do you not answer them ? 4. Will you believe me ? 5. I cannot help you. 6. He thanked me

very (much). 7. Don't forget, to thank him. 8. We thank you very (much). 9. Why have you not thanked them? 10. He advises me to wait. 11. What have you advised them, to send him? 12. I have allowed them, to do it. 13. I cannot believe you. 14. Shall I help you a little? 15. No, thank you, I can do it alone.

79. Rule 61 shows that ADJECTIVES take the Common Terminations in the NOMINATIVE and ACCUSATIVE of the Singular.

There is an exception if one of the DETERMINATIVE ADJECTIVES on page 53 (*der, dieser, etc.*) comes before the ADJECTIVE; as,

my good friend	mein guter Freund
BUT : the good friend	der gute Freund

an old house **ein altes Haus** BUT : this old house **dieses alte Haus**

These examples show that if the termination of the first word distinctly shows the Gender of the Noun, the ADJECTIVE simply ends in **e** instead of **er** or **es**. This is the case after all the words on page 53.

EXERCISE V.

1. my dear brother; 2. this dear brother; 3. our old house; 4. which old house? 5. a large tree¹; 6. that large tree; 7. a dear child (n.); 8. every dear child; 9. her best hat; 10. She has a small foot.² 11. I paid the whole³ amount.⁴ 12. I am wearing (=I wear⁵) my best coat.⁶

1 Baum (m.); 2 Fuß (m.); 3 ganz; 4 Betrag (m.); 5 tragen; 6 Rock (m.).

PRON. 1 bōwm (=ow in HOW); 2 foohss (oo long); 3 gahnts; 4 bē-trahg; 5 trah-gen; 6 rock.

80. ADJECTIVES if preceded by one of the words on pages 53 and 54 end in **en** in all cases, except NOMINATIVE and ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR, as shown in rules 38, 61.

That is, in all cases of the Plural, and in the GENITIVE and DATIVE of the Singular.

EXERCISE VI.

1. with her little brother; 2. from his elder¹ sister; 3. on the large table; 4. in our new house; 5. for my dear father; 6. through an old friend; 7. with her big daughters²;

8. without the old man; 9. with his old books; 10. out-of³ a small village⁴; 11. without the old people⁵; 12. with the old people; 13. under the round⁶ table; 14. on the large tree⁷; 15. with her little hands⁸; 16. in the fresh⁹ air¹⁰; 17. from your old friends; 18. to¹¹ our new neighbours¹²; 19. with his bad¹³ jokes¹⁴; 20. without their little children.

1 älter; 2 daughter, Tochter; daughters, Töchter; 3 aus; 4 Dorf (n.); 5 Leute; 6 rund; 7 Baum; 8 hand, Hand (f.); Plural, Hände; 9 frisch; 10 Luft (f.); 11 zu; 12 Nachbar; Plural, Nachbarn; 13 schlecht; 14 Witz; Plural, Witze.

PRON. 1 ell-ter; 2 tok-ter, terk-ter; 3 owss; 4 dorf; 5 loy-te; 6 roont; 7 bōwm (=ow in HOW); 8 hahnt (ah short), henn-de; 9 frish; 10 looft; 11 tsoo; 12 nahk-bar, nahk-barn; 13 shlekt; 14 vits-e.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Ram sie mit ihrem kleinen Bruder? 2. Ich fand den Brief auf dem runden Tisch. 3. Wohnt er schon¹ in seinem neuen Haus (or Hause)? 4. Wir haben gar² nichts³ von unseren alten Nachbarn⁴ gehört. 5. Wer fiel die Treppen hinunter? 6. Niemand⁴ ist die Treppen hinuntergefallen. 7. Was hat er Ihnen geraten? 8. Hat die Vorstellung⁵ schon¹ angefangen? 9. O ja, sie singt um sieben Uhr an. 10. Bitte, lassen Sie mich schlafen; ich bin sehr müde. 11. Haben Sie die Türe (or Tür) gut⁶ zugeschlossen? 12. O ja, ich drehte⁷ den Schlüssel zweimal⁸ um. 13. Sein neuer Rock sieht⁹ sehr schlecht. 14. Ich besuchte gestern Ihren Vetter¹⁰ in seiner Wohnung.¹¹ 15. Haben Sie ihn zu Hause gefunden? 16. Er war aus, aber man¹² bat¹³ mich, ein wenig zu warten. 17. Erlauben Sie dem Hund nicht, in dem Zimmer zu bleiben.

1 schon, already; 2 gar nichts, nothing at all; 3 neighbours; 4 niemand, nobody; 5 Vorstellung (f.), performance; 6=well; 7 umdrehen, to turn round; 8 zweimal, twice; 9 sits=fits; 10 Vetter (m.), cousin; 11 Wohnung (f.), residence; 12 man=one, they; 13 begged, asked.

PRON. 1 shohn; 2 gar nikts; 4 nee-mahnt; 5 fore-shtell-oong; 7 com-dray-en; 8 tsvy-mahl; 10 fett-er; 11 voh-noong; 12 mahnn.

SEVENTEENTH LESSON.

81. Example of the IRREGULAR VERBS that change the **a** of the STEM into **u** in the IMPERFECT, instead of **ie** (see par. 76). With this exception, the Verbs of this group (nine only) are conjugated like those in paragraph 76.

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE
1. tragen	er trägt	ich trug	getragen
(to) wear or carry	he wears or carries	I wore or carried	worn or carried

The most important Verbs of this class are :

2. (to) dig, graben ; 3. (to) drive, fahren ; 4. (to) grow, wachsen ,
5. " load, laden ; 6. " strike, schlagen ; 7. " wash, waschen.

PRON. 1 trahg-en, traig't, troog, ge-trahg-en ; 2 grah-ben ; 3 fahr-en ; 4 vahx-en ; 5 lah-den ; 6 shlahg-en ; 7 vahsh-en.

fahren means 'to ride in or an a conveyance'; schlagen also means 'to beat, hit,' etc. 'he loads' is er ladet or lädt.

EXERCISE I.

1. it strikes ; 2. he is loading—he loads ; 3. she was wearing—she wore ; 4. does she drive—drives she ? 5. he has (—is) grown ; 6. he was digging—he dug ; 7. it is washed ; 8. we have (—are) driven ; 9. has it struck ? 10. it is loaded ; 11. is he digging ? 12. have you carried ? 13. we drove ; 14. he wears ; 15. it was striking.

82. WACHSEN and FAHREN are conjugated with TO BE, except when FAHREN means 'to drive' (to act as driver).

EXERCISE II.

1. What kind of a hat does she wear ? 2. He was wearing a silk¹ hat. 3. Who carried the handbag² ? 4. I have carried it. 5. This train travels well.³ 6. Did you walk,⁴ or did you ride ? 7. I walked, and he rode. 8. He has (—is) walked, and I have (—am) ridden in the omnibus.⁵ 9. It was striking (—it struck) eight o'clock.⁶ 10. Has it already⁷ struck ? 11. It is just⁸ striking. 12. Why is he loading his gun⁹ ?

1=silken, seiden ; 2 Handtasche or Tasche ; 3=good . 4 gehen, ging gegangen ; 5 Omnibus ; 6 Uhr (f.), clock, watch ; 7 schon ; 8 gerade ; 9 Gewehr (n.).

83. The RELATIVE PRONOUNS WHO, WHICH, THAT are translated in German by der or welcher.

These words take the common terminations, according to the word to which they refer.

the man WHO*	der Mann, der	the woman WHO die Frau, die
the book WHICH das Buch, das		the men THAT die Männer, die
*WHO and THAT are used for Persons, THAT and WHICH for things in English.		

As it is quite immaterial whether der or welcher is used for the RELATIVE PRONOUNS, students should use both ; therefore the foregoing examples can be : der Mann, welcher | die Frau, welche
das Buch, welches | die Männer, welche

A comma must always be placed before a RELATIVE PRONOUN in German.

EXERCISE III.

1. the house that ; 2. the letters which ; 3. the man who ; 4. the ink that ; 5. the key which ; 6. the theatre that ; 7. the butter which ; 8. the knife that ; 9. the door which ; 10. the postman that ; 11. the cup that ; 12. the water that.

84. WHOM, WHICH and THAT are translated by den or welchen in the ACCUSATIVE (Object) of the Masculine Singular.

Otherwise NOMINATIVE and ACCUSATIVE are alike.

the gentleman WHOM I saw	der Herr, den ich sah
the hat THAT he bought	der Hut, den er kaufte
the book WHICH I found	das Buch, das ich fand

85. The VERB in RELATIVE SENTENCES is placed at the end of the sentence ; as,

That is the man whom we SAW yesterday.	Das ist der Mann, DEN wir gestern sahen.
Is that not the lady who WAS here ?	Ist das nicht die Dame, die hier war ?

EXERCISE IV.

1. Where is the water that he fetched¹ for me ? 2. Is that the dog that you bought yesterday ? 3. That is the watch² which he lost last³ week.⁴ 4. Who is the gentleman whom you introduced⁵ to me ? 5. These are the ladies who were singing. 6. Are these the papers that you found yesterday ?

1 holen ; 2 Uhr (f.) ; 3 letz ; 4 Woche ; 5 vorstellen.

86. WHOM, WHICH, THAT are frequently omitted in English, when Object, but they must be translated in German.

the man you saw
the hat he bought
the book he found

der Mann, den Sie sahen
der Hut, den er kaufte
das Buch, das er fand

EXERCISE V.

(For Students' guidance, the Relative Sentences below are placed between commas, as is always done in German.)

1. The man, you sent, is here. 2. I heard the name,¹ you said.² 3. Who are the boys, we saw³? 4. The hat, you bought, is too large for you. 5. The story,⁴ you were reading,⁵ is very interesting.⁶ 6. The lamp,⁷ that you filled,⁸ did not burn. 7. Have you received⁹ the parcel, I sent you? 8. Why has the lamp not been burning (=burnt), which we filled? 9. Has he sold the books, he took¹⁰? 10. They have not found the umbrella,¹¹ I lost.

1 Name (m.),—Namen in Accusative; 2 sagen; 3 sehen, sah, gesehen; 4 Geschichte; 5 lesen, las, gelesen; 6 interessant; 7 Lampe; 8 füllen; 9 Past Participle: erhalten; 10 nahm; 11 Regenschirm.

PRON. 1 nah-me; 2 zahg-en; 3 zay-en, zah, ge-say-en; 4 ge-shik-te; 5 lay-zen, lahss, ge-lay-zen; 6 in-ter-ress-ahnt; 7 lahmp-e; 8 fill-en (I with rounded lips); 9 er-hahlt-en; 10 nahm; 11 raig-en-sheerm.

87. The following examples show that the SUBJECT comes immediately before the Verb except in QUESTIONS, where the SUBJECT comes immediately after the Verb.

The gentleman speaks German.

Does the gentleman speak German?

The ladies did not come with you.

Did not the ladies come with you?

Der Herr SPRICHT deutsch.

SPRICHT der Herr deutsch?

Die Damen KAMEN nicht mit Ihnen

KAMEN die Damen nicht mit Ihnen?

88. There is no difference in meaning between the IMPERFECT and PERFECT in German.

IMPERFECT.

I saw it yesterday ich sah es gestern or ich habe es gestern gesehen
DID she come with kam sie mit Ihnen? , ist sie mit Ihnen gekommen?
you? The PERFECT is more generally used in conversation.

PERFECT.

89. RELATIVE PRONOUNS take the Common Terminations in the DATIVE SINGULAR.

Is this the gentleman TO-WHOM you wrote?
Where is the lady with WHOM you came?

Ist dies der Herr, dem (or welchem) Sie schrieben?
Wo ist die Dame, mit welcher (or mit der) Sie kamen?

The DATIVE PLURAL is denen or welchen.

The books IN WHICH I was reading.

Die Bücher in denen (or in welchen) ich las.

90. The GENITIVE is irregular, and is always as follows:

GENITIVE MASCULINE & NEUTER: dessen, whose, of whom, of which
GENITIVE FEMININE & PLURAL: deren, whose, of whom, of which
The man whose name you forgot.
The letters, the contents of which you know.

Der Mann, dessen Namen Sie vergaßen.

Die Briefe, deren Inhalt Sie kennen.

EXERCISE VI.

1. the books, the covers¹ of which are torn²; 2. the pens, with which we wrote; 3. the ladies, whose dresses³ are here; 4. the man, whose umbrella you gave back. 5. Our friends, with whom we came, are-waiting.⁴ 6. The lady, whose carriage is before the door, has ordered⁵ many things. 7. They were my keys with which you opened the door.

1 Decke; 2 zerrissen; 3 Kleider (Plural); 4 warten; 5 bestellen.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Das ist der Hut, den sie gestern trug. 2. Zeigen¹ Sie mir das Buch, das Sie lesen. 3. Ist dies nicht die Uhr,² die Sie verlor³? 4. Sind das die Herren, die (or welche) uns besuchten⁴? 5. Finden Sie die Geschichte, die Sie lesen, interessant? 6. Kennen Sie den Namen, den er nannte⁵? 7. Wer ist der Mann, der Sie heute besuchte⁶? 8. Dies ist nicht das Paket, das ich erwartete.⁶ 9. Holen Sie mir die Lampe, die (or welche) im⁷ nächsten⁸ Zimmer brennt.⁹ 10. Hier ist der Schirm, den Sie suchten. 11. Es¹⁰ ist ein Herr unten, der Sie zu sprechen¹¹ wünscht.¹²

1 (to) show; 2 watch; 3 lost; 4 (to) visit or call on; 5 (to) mention; 6 (to) expect; 7 contraction of in dem; 8 next; 9 to burn, to be alight; 10 it=there; 11 speak=see; 12 (to) desire.

EIGHTEENTH LESSON.

91. To the IRREGULAR VERBS with STEM in **ie** (see par. 71) belong **ziehen** (to) DRAW, and its many compounds.

(to) DRAW, **ziehen** DREW, **zog** DRAWN, **gezogen**
ziehen also means (to) 'pull.' Used impersonally, the meaning is :
es zieht, there is a draught ; **es zog**, there was a draught ;
es wird ziehen, there will be a draught

PRON. **tsee-en**, **tsohg**, **ge-tsohg-en** ; **ess tseeet** ; **ess tsohg**, etc.

The most important Compounds are :

1. (to) attract, (to) put on, **ANziehen** ; 2. (to) deduct, **ABziehen** ;
3. (to) remove, **UMziehen** ; 4. (to) move in, **EINziehen** ;
5. (to) move out, take off, **AUSziehen** ; 6. (to) wind up, **AUFziehen**

EXAMPLES OF THE COMPOUNDS OF **ziehen**.

I have to deduct it

ich habe es abzuziehen
es ist abgezogen
ziehen Sie es von der Rechnung ab
er zieht zu viel ab
warum zog er es nicht ab ?

it is deducted

deduct it from the bill

he deducts too much

why did he not deduct it ?

EXERCISE I.

1. Take off your boots¹ ! 2. She put on her gloves.² 3. They remove too frequently.³ 4. Have you wound up the clock⁴ ? 5. We are moving in to-day. 6. They moved out last⁵ week.⁶ 7. Has he deducted anything⁷ ? 8. Who has (=is) moved in ? 9. Put on your slippers.⁸ 10. I did not wind up my watch.⁹ 11. He has (=is) removed.

1 Stiefel ; 2 Handschuh (this ü does not change into ü in the Plural) ; 3 häufig ; 4 Uhr (f.) ; 5 letzte ; 6 Woche ; 7 etwas ; 8 Pantoffel (Sing. & Plural).

PRON. 1 **shtee-fel** ; 2 **hahnt-shoo** ; 3 **hoy-fik** ; 4 **oohr** ; 5 **lets't** ; 6 **vok-e** ; 7 **et-valhss** ; 8 **pahnn-toff-el**.

92. REFLECTIVE VERBS are formed as in English by adding **MYSELF, HIMSELF, etc.**, to the Verb.

myself=me, mich himself, herself, itself
ourselves=us, uns yourself, (-selves), themselves | **sich**

I am-warming **MYSELF**

she did not hurt **HERSELF**

we shall save **OURSELVES**

ich wärme mich

sie verletzte sich nicht

wir werden uns retten

EXERCISE II.

1. he asked himself ; 2. I am-brushing myself ; 3. it opens itself ; 4. have you weighed¹ yourself ? 5. you will cut² yourself ; 6. they are washing³ themselves ; 7. she sees⁴ herself ; 8. we hold⁵ ourselves ; 9. excuse⁶ yourself ! 10. I shall excuse myself ; 11. have you excused yourselves ?

1 wiegen, wog, gewogen ; 2 schneiden, schnitt, geschnitten ; 3 waschen, wusch, gewaschen ; 4 sehen, sah, gesesehen ; **she sees**, sie sieht ; 5 halten, hielt, gehalten ; **he holds**, er hält ; 6 entschuldigen (PRON. ent-shooll-dig-en).

93. There are a great many Verbs that can only be used reflectively. Some of the most usual are :

(to) BE MISTAKEN, sich irren	(to) CATCH COLD, sich erkälten
■ SIT DOWN, sich setzen	■ BE AFRAID, sich fürchten
I am not mistaken	ich irre mich nicht
he had caught cold	er hatte sich erkältet
do not be afraid	fürchten Sie sich nicht

EXERCISE III.

1. She was not mistaken. 2. You will catch cold. 3. Why have you not sat down ? 4. They will not be afraid. 5. Has he not been mistaken ? 6. I caught cold yesterday. 7. Do not sit down on¹ it.¹ 8. We were not afraid of² them. 9. Don't make a mistake. 10. Don't catch cold. 11. Don't sit down. 12. Don't be afraid.

1 =thereon, darauf ; 2 =before, vor.

EXAMPLES OF SEPARABLE REFLECTIVE VERBS.

(to) DRESS sich ANziehen	(to) UNDRESS sich AUSziehen
(to) CHANGE ONE'S DRESS sich UMziehen	
I am dressing myself	ich ziehe MICH AN
is she undressing ?	zieht sie SICH AUS ?
we are not changing	wir ziehen UNS nicht UM

ANkleiden, AUSkleiden, UMkleiden can be used instead of above words
dress yourself quickly kleiden Sie SICH schnell AN

EXERCISE IV.

1. Why does she not dress herself sooner¹?
2. Are you undressing again²?
3. I am only changing (my dress).
4. They were dressing (themselves).
5. Don't change before³ dinner.
6. You have to change.
7. I have not dressed myself.
8. Has she changed (her dress)?
9. I shall change before³ supper.
10. Why do you not undress (yourselves)?
11. They will not change (their dress).

1 früher; 2 wieder; 3 'before dinner' or 'before supper' is rendered 'before the eating,' vor dem Essen.

94. The CONDITIONAL is formed by putting würde and würden before the INFINITIVE; as,

I SHOULD	come	ich würde	kommen
he would	or	er würde	or
she would	have	sie würde	haben
we SHOULD	or	wir würden	or sein
you would	be or	Sie würden	or
they would	ask	sie würden	fragen

SHOULD is used in the First Person Singular and Plural, and WOULD in both the other Persons.

EXAMPLES: he would not come, er würde nicht kommen; should we go? würden wir gehen? they would not ask, sie würden nicht fragen.

SHOULD is translated by sollte if the meaning is OUGHT TO; WOULD is translated by wollte if the meaning is WANTED TO.

In all other cases SHOULD and WOULD are translated by the CONDITIONAL.
EXAMPLES: I SHOULD do it—I ought to do it ich sollte es tun
she WOULD not come=she did not want to come sie wollte nicht kommen

The CONDITIONAL is only given here for reference.

95. There is no OBJECT or ACCUSATIVE after the Verb (to) 'BE' (is, are, was, were, will be, would be).

Both Nouns or Pronouns are in the NOMINATIVE.

This gentleman is my brother.
Are those soldiers officers?
Were they not your friends?

Dieser Herr ist mein Bruder.
Sind diese Soldaten Offiziere?
Waren es nicht Ihre Freunde?

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

The ORDINAL NUMBERS are formed from the CARDINAL NUMBERS by adding te up to 19, and ste from 20 upwards; as, 1st. der erste; 2nd. der zweite; 3rd. der dritte; 4th. der vierte; 7th. der siebte; 8th. der achte; 20th. der zwanzigste.

PRON. 1st, der air-ste; 2nd, der tsvy-te; 3rd, der dritt e; 4th, der feer-te; 7th, der seeb-te; 8th, der ahk-te; 20th, der tsvahnn-tsik-ste.

Notice the irregularities in 1st, 3rd, 7th, and 8th.

These Numerals are treated like ordinary Adjectives, as:

This book or THE FIRST one.

We were THE FIRST two.

His third good shot.

Dieses Buch oder das erste.

Wir waren die ersten zwei.

Sein dritter, guter Schuss.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Warum zog er die¹ Stiefel an?
2. Er will wohl² ausgehen.
3. Sind Sie schon ausgezogen?
4. Wann wollen Sie hier einziehen?
5. Warum will er immer umziehen?
6. Er hat sich sehr schnell³ angezogen.
7. Wir haben uns schon⁴ ausgezogen.
8. Sie müssen den Betrag⁵ von der Rechnung abziehen.
9. Ich vergesse⁶ sehr oft, meine Uhr aufzuziehen.
10. Haben Sie sie heute nicht aufgezogen?
11. Es⁷ zieht hier sehr stark,⁷ nicht⁸ wahr⁹?
12. Zog es zu sehr für Sie⁹?
13. Es hat nicht gezogen.
14. Sie irren sich.
15. Erkälten Sie sich nicht.
16. Flürchtete sie sich nicht?
17. Warum haben Sie sich nicht gesetzt?
18. Setzen Sie sich doch¹⁰!
19. Sie werden sich sicher¹¹ erkälten.
20. Haben Sie sich nicht geirrt?
21. Ich wünsche Ihnen, wohl zu schlafen.¹²
22. Warum haben Sie den Wagen¹³ angehalten?
23. Fängt es nicht an zu regnen?
24. Dieser Zug¹⁴ hält an jeder Station,¹⁵ nicht wahr?
25. Wollen Sie diesen Brief abschreiben?
26. Wann kommt er?
27. Er ist mit einem von meinen Brüdern gekommen.

1 or seine; 2 probably; 3 quick(ly); 4 already; 5 amount; 6 forget; 7 it draws here very strong(ly)=there is a great draught here; 8 not true=does it not? is there not? 9 or more idiomatic, Zog es Ihnen? 10 emphatic=do! 11 sure=for sure; 12 this is a German idiomatic expression; 13 carriage; 14 train; 15 pronounce: shtah-tse-ohn.

NINETEENTH LESSON.

96. The position of words is the same as in English, unless it has been explained to the contrary; thus,

(the Subject is printed in small Capitals, and the Object in thick type)
MY FRIEND knows **your brother** **MEIN FREUND** kennt **Ihren Bruder**
 have **you** a good place? **haben SIE** einen guten Platz?
 does **HE** not see **me**=**sics** **HE** **me** not? **sicht ER** mich nicht?
THEY do not expect **us**=**THEY** expect **us** not **SIE** erwarten uns nicht

As explained in paragraph 19, **NICHT** (not) is put in German after the Object. **DO**, **DOES** and **DID** are not translated if followed by another verb (see par. 12).

EXERCISE I.

1. I do not understand this gentleman. 2. Did you not find the way? 3. He does not know me any¹ more.¹ 4. Don't lose the letter; it is very important.² 5. Please³ give me an answer.⁴ 6. Why do you not help⁵ them? 7. What did you answer⁶ him? 8. I sent her a nice⁶ present.⁷ 9. Did she thank⁸ you for⁸ it? 10. Yes, she wrote me a nice⁶ letter. 11. Why do you not believe⁹ me? 12. Answer⁹ them by⁹ return.⁹

1 any more, mehr; 2 wichtig; 3 bitte; 4 Antwort (f.); 5 see par. 78. 6 hübsch; 7 Geschenk (n.) or Present (n.); 8 see par. 45; 9 umgehend. Pronunciation of the new words: 2 vik-tik; 4 ahut-vert; 6 hibsh; 7 ge-shenk (G as in GO), pre-sent; 8 oomm-gay-ent.

97. As explained in paragraphs 25 and 26, when there are two Verbs the second Verb is placed at the end of the sentence. Nicht comes before the second Verb.

I have done it	ICH habe es getan
WHO has seen you?	WIR hat Sie gesehen!
have YOU not lost them?	haben SIE sie nicht verloren?
SHE does not want to accept it	SIE will es nicht annehmen
==SHE will it not accept	

EXERCISE II.

1. I cannot do it. 2. He wanted to come with us. 3. You must not pay it. 4. What have you been¹ saying¹ to

him? 5. Have you not heard anything³ from him? 6. He did not bring the book. 7. Don't lose it! 8. Send him a few lines.⁴ 9. Why have you not invited them? 10. I shall be there punctually.⁵ 11. At⁶ what time⁶ do you expect⁷ them? 12. I expect them every⁸ moment.⁸

1=said; 2 to=zu; 3 not anything=nothing; 4 Zeilen; Linie (lee-ne-ay) is a drawn line; 5 pünktlich, pinkt-lik; 6 um wieviel Uhr; 7 erwarten; 8 jeden Augenblick, yay-den owg-en-blick; the Accusative is used, because definite time is meant.

98. **nicht** is placed after the **OBJECT** (the Object is either a Noun or Pronoun, and immediately follows the Verb in English); if there is a Preposition in the sentence, **nicht** comes immediately before the Preposition (see par. 32).

Have you NOT seen the piece?

No, we don't want to see it.

Are they NOT in the garden?

It was NOT on the table.

Haben Sie das Stück NICHT gesehen?

Nein, wir wollen es NICHT sehen.

Sind sie NICHT im Garten?

Es war NICHT auf dem Tisch.

EXERCISE III.

1. Why have you not bought the tickets¹? 2. Has he not been² to the³ theatre? 3. Don't speak English,⁴ speak German. 4. Can't you come to-morrow? 5. I want-to⁵ buy a hat. 6. Can you recommend⁶ me a good shop⁷? 7. Sing in⁴ German, don't sing in English. 8. I want-to⁵ buy a pair⁸ of gloves⁹; will you show me some¹⁰? 9. I cannot stay¹¹ any-longer.¹² 10. Will you wait a few¹³ minutes¹⁴? 11. Yes, but I don't want to wait here. 12. I shall come back in a few minutes.

1 Karte (for travelling: Fahrkarte); 2 I have been, ich bin gewesen; 3 to the, at the=in the, in dem or im; 4 'English' is not the Object, being used for 'in English,' auf englisch, auf deutsch, etc.; 5 this is too abrupt; translate: I should like to, ich möchte; 6 empfehlen; 7 Laden; 8 Paar (n.); 9 Handschuh; 10 einige or welche; 11 bleiben; 12 länger; 13 einige or ein paar; 14 Minute.

PRON. 1 fahr-kart-e; 5 ik merk-te; 6 emp-fay-len; 9 habun-shoo; 10 i-nig-e, velk-e; 11 me-noo-te.

99. TO is not translated if the second Verb follows an AUXILIARY VERB (pars. 24 and 25), or a Verb used as an Auxiliary.

I am not allowed to do it.

Ich darf es nicht tun.

They want to call on (=visit) us.

Sie wollen uns besuchen.

He taught me to speak English.

Er lehrte mich englisch sprechen.

100. The INFINITIVE, without zu, is used in German after words like HEAR, SEE, FEEL, etc., when the PRESENT PARTICIPLE is used in English.

We heard him COMING.

Wir hörten ihn kommen.

I see him RUNNING.

Ich sehe ihn laufen.

101. In all other cases, TO is translated by zu, and the Verb in the INFINITIVE SENTENCE comes at the end.

Allow me to help you.

Erlauben Sie mir, Ihnen zu helfen.

I asked him to come with me.

Ich bat ihn, mit mir zu kommen.

We told him, NOT to come with us.

Wir sagten ihm, NICHT mit uns zu kommen.

In German a comma is put before the Infinitive Sentence if it consists of more than two words, as inserted in the following exercises.

EXERCISE IV.

1. I asked¹ him, to stay a little longer.² 2. Tell them, not to forget it. 3. I don't know,³ what to do. 4. I told him, to look-for⁴ you everywhere.⁵ 5. We beg¹ you, to call⁶ on⁶ us the⁷ next time.⁷ 6. He did not want to promise⁸ it. 7. Tell him, not to make so much noise.⁹ 8. Are you not able to speak more distinctly¹⁰? 9. We saw them leaving.¹¹ 10. They promised,⁸ to write to-us soon. 11. I tried to persuade¹² them, not to leave¹¹ yet.¹³

1 beg, bitten, bat, gebeten; 2 länger; 3 wissen, weiß, wußte, gewußt; 4=seek; 5 überall (EE-ber-ahll); 6=visit; 7 das nächste Mal; 8 versprechen, versprach, versprochen; 9 Lärm; 10 deutlich (doyt-lik); 11 abreisen; 12 überreden (EE-ber-ray-den); 13 not yet, noch nicht.

102. If any other word than the SUBJECT begins the sentence, then the Verb comes before the SUBJECT.

I am here ICH bin hier but here I am hier bin ICH
to-day IT is fine heute ist es schön

to-morrow IT will rain morgen wird es regnen

Notice that the Subject comes after the first Verb.

EXERCISE V.

1. Yesterday the weather¹ was very fine. 2. To-morrow² we I cannot come before³ ten o'clock. 3. On⁴ Thursday⁵ we shall begin very early.⁶ 4. In⁷ the morning⁷ he is tired. 5. In⁸ the evening⁸ he wants to conquer⁹ the world.¹⁰ 6. The proverb¹¹ says: Towards¹² evening the lazy¹³ (ones) become industrious.¹⁴ 7. All beginning¹⁵ is difficult, says another¹⁶ proverb.

1. Wetter (n.); 2. morgen; 3. vor; 4. ON before names of days am, but generally am is left off; 5. Donnerstag; 6. früh: 7. am Morgen or morgens; 8. am Abend or abends; 9. erobern or besiegen; 10. Welt (f.); 11. Sprichwort (n.); 12. gegen; 13. faul; 14. fleißig; 15. Anfang; 16. ein ander...[add required termination].

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Um zehn Uhr muß ich nach Hause gehen. 2. Es¹ tut mir leid,¹ Sie nicht begleiten zu können. 3. Müssen Sie noch² länger hier bleiben? 4. Nein, aber ich habe versprochen, meine Frau vom Theater abzuholen.³ 5. Ich würde gerne⁴ mit Ihnen kommen, aber ich versprach, pünktlich⁵ zu Hause zu sein. 6. Dann⁶ wollen wir einander⁷ nicht aufhalten.⁸ 7. Ich wünsche Ihnen gute Nacht und wohl zu schlafen⁹. 8. Danke, gleichfalls¹⁰; meine Empfehlung¹¹ an¹² Ihre Frau Gemahlin.¹² 9. Beste Grüße¹³ an Ihre Familie¹⁴! Auf¹⁵ Wiedersehen¹⁵! 10. Kommen Sie gut nach Hause! 11. Warum geht¹⁶ Ihr Freund schon weg? 12. Er hat versprochen, jemand¹⁷ zu treffen.¹⁸ 13. Heute¹⁹ nacht¹⁹ hat es sehr stark geregnet. 14. Es hat gegossen²⁰; es war ein wirklich²¹ Wolkenbruch.²² 15. Dennoch²³ waren die Straßen heute²⁴ morgen²⁴ nicht sehr naß.²³

1 it does me grief=I am sorry; 2 still; 3 to fetch from=to go to meet at; 4 willingly; 5 punctually; 6 then=in that case; 7 one another; 8 detain; 9 sleep; 10 of-the-same-case=I wish you the same; 11=compliments; 12 to your mistress spouse=to your wife, or to Mrs. X.; 13 greetings=regards; 14 family (pronounce fah-mee-le-ay); 15=until we meet again; 16 weggehen, to leave; 17 somebody; 18 meet; 19 to-day night=last night; 20 been pouring; 21 real; 22 cloudburst; 23 nevertheless; 24 to-day morning=tis morning; 25 wet.

TWENTIETH LESSON.

103. It has been shown in Rule 85 that if a sentence begins with a RELATIVE PRONOUN, the Verb is placed at the end of the relative sentence, thus :

(The commas are put here as in German.)

My friend, WHO lives on the second floor, is out.

Mein Freund, DER im zweiten Stock wohnt, ist aus.

The gentleman, WHOM you saw yesterday, is French.

Der Herr, DEN Sie gestern gesehen haben, ist ein Franzose.

104. SEPARABLE VERBS which are placed at the end of the sentence are not separable in that case.

The lady, WHO just went out, has come back.

Die Dame, DIE gerade ausging, ist zurück-gekommen.

The train, THAT arrived five minutes ago, is still here.

Der Zug, DER vor fünf Minuten ankam, ist noch hier.

EXERCISE I.

1. Who copied the letter? 2. The man, who copied your letter, is here. 3. When¹ does the train start²? 4. The train, that starts at four o'clock, ought to suit³ (to-) you. 5. Lock⁴ the door, please. 6. The key, with which you locked the door, was the wrong⁵ one.⁶ 7. He is removing⁷ to-day. 8. I cannot forget the day, on⁸ which we moved-in⁹ here. 9. Wind¹⁰ up your watch, please. 10. These are the clocks, that we wound up last week.¹¹ 11. He is putting¹² on his boots. 12. Do you know the man, who put his hat on just¹³ now¹⁴?

1 wann; 2 abfahren; 3 passen; 4 zuschließen or abschließen; 5 falsch; 6 ONE not to be translated; 7 ausziehen; 8 an; 9 einziehen; 10 aufziehen; 11 Woche; 12 anziehen; 13 aufsetzen; 14 gerade.

105. *welcher*, etc., can be used for *der*, *die*, *das*, etc., in every case. However *der*, etc. is more usual.

The lady, to whom you WERE TALKING yesterday evening, has left.

Die Dame, mit der (or mit welcher) Sie gestern abend SPRACHEN, ist abgereist.

The gentleman whose son CALLED ON you on Sunday wants to see (speak) you.

Der Herr, dessen Sohn Sie am Sonntag BESUCHTE, wünscht Sie zu sprechen.

EXAMPLES OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

who WAS there?

wer war dort or da?

why DID you not DO it?

warum taten Sie es nicht?

when HAVE you SEEN them?

wann haben Sie sie gesehen?

106. Words of INTERROGATION like WHAT, WHO, WHY, WHEN, etc., require the Verb at the end of the sentence when used in dependent sentences.

(In that case no sign of interrogation is used.)

I do not know, who WAS there.

Ich weiß nicht, wer dort war.

Tell me, why you DID not do it.

Sagen Sie mir, warum Sie es nicht taten.

Let us know, when you HAVE SEEN them.

Lassen Sie uns wissen, wann Sie sie gesehen haben.

EXERCISE II.

1. Where does he live¹? 2. Can you tell me, where he lives? 3. How do you do² that? 4. Show me, how you do that. 5. Why did he not come? 6. Who knows, why he did not come yesterday? 7. What was that? 8. Explain³ to me, what that was. 9. To⁴ whom⁴ have you been speaking? 10. I do not know, whom you have been speaking to⁴. 11. Whom did you see at⁵ the⁵ hotel?

1 wohnen; 2 tun or machen; 3 erklären; 4 =with whom; 5 =in the, in dem or in.

107. In DEPENDENT SENTENCES the Verb is put at the end.

I know, that he IS not industrious.

Ich weiß, daß er nicht fleißig IST.

We hope, (that) she WILL ARRIVE safely.

Wir hoffen, daß sie gut ANKOMMEN WIRD.

Do you believe, that he HAS DONE it?

Glauben Sie, daß er es GETAN HAT?

EXERCISE III.

1. Do you know, that he is here? 2. I do not believe, that he will come. 3. They hope, that you will call-on¹ them. 4. We read in the paper, that he has become a general.² 5. I told him, that you live here. 6. You know, that it is not true. 1=visit; 2 General (ghe-na-rahrl).

108. The natural position of a DEPENDENT SENTENCE is to come after the PRINCIPAL SENTENCE. But if the dependent sentence begins with a SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTION, the position of the two sentences can be reversed without affecting the sense.

This test is the easiest way to recognize SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

He left, BECAUSE I was not there.

Er ging weg, weil ich nicht dort war.

This happened, BEFORE we arrived in London.

Dies geschah, ehe wir in London ankamen.

I shall wait for him, ALTHOUGH it is late.

Ich werde auf ihn warten, obgleich es spät ist.

109. All similar sentences can be reversed without altering the sense, but the Verb of the principal sentence is then put before the Subject.

(In the ordinary position the Subject begins the principal sentence, but as now the dependent sentence comes first, the Subject of the principal sentence follows the Verb in German.)

BECAUSE I was not there, he left.

WEIL ich nicht dort war, ging er weg.

BEFORE we arrived in London, this happened.

EHE wir in London ankamen, geschah dies.

ALTHOUGH it is late, I shall wait for him.

OBGLEICH es spät ist, werde ich auf ihn warten.

EXERCISE IV.

(The punctuation followed here is the German one).

1. They were no more there,¹ when² we came. 2. I am willing to wait, until² it strikes³ five o'clock. 3. He wrote the letter, before² he went home. 4. He smoked a cigar, while² he was reading the paper.⁴ 5. Although she is so young, he lets⁵ her go alone to⁶ her music-lesson.⁶ 6. I meet⁷ him nearly⁸ every⁹ day,⁹ when² I take¹⁰ my walk.¹⁰ 7. I did not go, because² it was so late. 8. They did not know, that I was alone in my office.¹¹ 9. We accompanied them home, after² we had signed¹² the contract.¹³

1 da or dort; 2 see list of Subordinate Conjunctions opposite; 3 strike, schlagen, schlug, geschlagen; 4 newspaper, Zeitung (f.), or Tagblatt (n.), or Blatt (n.); 5 lassen, ließ, gelassen; 6 in die Musikstunde; 7 treffen, traf, getroffen; 8 beinahe; 9 jeden Tag; 10 einen Spaziergang machen; 11 Kontor (n.); 12 unterschrieben, signed; 13 Kontrakt.

A FEW SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

1. AFTER, nachdem; 2. AS, da, weil; 3. ALTHOUGH, obgleich; 4. BECAUSE, weil; 5. BEFORE, ehe; 6. DURING, WHILE, während; 7. IN ORDER THAT, damit; 8. THAT, daß; 9. UNTIL, TILL, bis; 10. WHEN, IF, wenn; 11. WHEN, as, als.

PRON. 1 nahk-dame; 2 dah, vile; 3 op-glike; 4 vile; 5 ay-e; 6 vare-ent; 7 dah-mitt; 8 dahss; 9 biss; 10 venn; 11 ahlass.

110. WHEN is translated als in sentences like the following:

It was late, WHEN he went away. | Es war spät, ALS er wegging.
The train had gone, WHEN we ar- | Der Zug war abgefahren, ALS wir
rived at the station. | auf dem Bahnhof ankamen.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Da ich sehr müde war, ging ich zu Bett (or ins Bett).
2. Wissen Sie vielleicht,¹ wo der Herr F— wohnt? 3. Sie spielten² Karten, während wir zu³ Abend aßen. 4. Er war ganz damit einverstanden,⁴ nachdem ich es ihm erklär⁵ hatte.
5. Ich möchte⁶ wissen, warum er⁷ mir aus dem Weg geht.⁷
6. Bitte, sagen Sie mir, worüber⁸ er mit Ihnen gesprochen hat.
7. Ehe ich Ihnen dies verspreche, müssen Sie mir weitere⁹ Auskunft¹⁰ geben.
8. Lassen¹¹ Sie das Feuer anzünden,¹² da es manchmal¹³ recht¹⁴ kalt ist.
9. Wir können nichts Weiteres⁹ tun, ehe wir seine Antwort erhalten¹⁵ haben.
10. Weil Sie so ungeduldig¹⁶ waren, so¹⁷ ließ er Sie¹⁷ um¹⁸ so länger warten.
11. Wenn das wirklich¹⁹ so ist, dann sollte er sich²⁰ schämen.²⁰
12. Ich kann mir²¹ nicht denken, daß er ein so kleinlicher²² Mensch²³ ist.

1 perhaps; 2 Karten spielen, to play at cards; 3 zu Abend essen, to sup=to eat for evening; 4 einverstanden sein, to agree; 5 explained; 6 should like to; 7 he goes to-me out-of the way=he avoids me; 8 about what, über was; 9 further; 10 information; 11 let=have; 12 to light; 13 many a time=sometimes; 14 right=very; 15 received; 16 impatient; 17 so let he you=he kept you; 18 um so länger, all (or so much) the longer; 19 really; 20 be ashamed of himself; 21 to-me; emphatic, not translated; 22 small-minded; 23 being, fellow.

PRONUNCIATION: 3 tsoo ah-bent ess-en; 4 ine-fer-shtahnd-en sine.

TWENTY-FIRST LESSON.

111. If the Verb consists of three parts in English, (1) Auxiliary, (2) Infinitive, and (3) Past Participle, the Infinitive occupies the last place in German.

he (1) WILL (2) HAVE (3) spoken
they (1) would not (2) HAVE
(3) written to you

er wird gesprochen HABEN
sie würden nicht an Sie ge-
schrieben HABEN

The Infinitive and Past Participle come at the end of the sentence.

112. If a Verb consisting of two or three parts is thrown to the end, the English order of the three words is exactly reversed.

The girl, whom he WILL marry
next week, is very beautiful.

The book, that you HAVE bought,
is very valuable.

The pleasure, that he would HAVE
had, one cannot describe (picture).

Die Dame, die er nächste Woche
heiraten wird, ist sehr schön.

Das Buch, das Sie gekauft HABEN,
ist sehr wertvoll.

Die Freude, die er gehabt HABEN
würde, kann man nicht be-
schreiben.

EXERCISE I.

1. He will have sold his house. 2. We would have¹ gone home. 3. They would not have had the time. 4. You would not have¹ arrived before² nine o'clock. 5. He will not find³ him at home, if he has not written to³ him. 6. I would not have written to³ them. 7. He is coming back, because he cannot have met⁴ them. 8. They are not coming, because they would be⁵ fined.⁶ 9. It is probably⁷ too late; they will have sold it.

1 see rule 34; 2 vor; 3 write to, schreiben an, followed by Accusative, or without and followed by Dative: 4 treffen; 5 =become, werden; 6 strafen or bestrafen; 7 wahrscheinlich.

113.—werden, to become, is a very important IRREGULAR VERB.

1. I become, ich werde

2. he becomes, er wird

PRON.: vair-de; 2 veert; 3 voor-de; 4 ghe-vor-den.

He becomes a soldier

3. I became, ich wurde

4. I have become, ich bin gewor-

den

Er wird ein Soldat

The word following BECOME is in the Nominative, as TO BECOME, like TO BE, has no Object either in English or in German.

EXERCISE II.

1. What do¹ you want to¹ become? 2. I² should-like-
to³ become a clergyman.³ 3. I am⁴ getting⁴ old. 4. You
are not getting⁴ any⁵ younger. 5. He is getting⁴ deaf.⁶ 6.
You are becoming a celebrated⁷ man. 7. I got⁸ very tired.
8. Did it not get⁴ very tedious⁸ for you? 9. What did he
become? 10. What became of⁹ him? 11. What has
become of⁹ them?

1 =will you? 2 ich möchte; 3 Geistlicher; 4 =become; 5
any' not translated here; 6 taub; 7 berühmt; 8 langweilig; 9 =out.
PRON. 2 ik merk-te; 3 guy'st-lik-er; 6 taub (ow as in 'fowl');
7 be-REEMT (pronounce EE with rounded lips); 8 lahng-wile-ik.

114.—The English TO BE is translated in German by werden, if followed by a PAST PARTICIPLE, and if the sentence is in the Passive Voice; thus,

What is BEING done?

Who was (BEING) wounded?

He has BEEN dismissed.

You will BE fined.

He would BE elected.

Was wird getan?

Wer wurde verwundet?

Er ist entlassen worden.

Sie werden bestraft werden.

Er würde erwählt werden.

Notice that the PAST PARTICIPLE is worden instead
of geworden in the PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE III.

1. The house will be sold to-morrow. 2. It was not accepted.¹ 3. The luggage was (being) examined.² 4. You will be informed.³ 5. He has been buried⁴ to-day. 6. Who has been elected?⁵ 7. They were (being) arrested.⁶ 8. The doors were just (being) shut.⁷ 9. He was hanged⁸ this⁹ morning.² 10. Everything¹⁰ has been sold. 11. You will not be invited.¹¹ 12. They were being laughed¹² at.¹²

1 angenommen; 2 untersucht; 3 benachrichtigt; 4 bestaben; 5 erwählt; 6 arretiert or verhaftet; 7 geschlossen; 8 gehängt; 9 heute morgen (to-day morning); 10 alles; 11 eingeladen; 12 ausgelacht.

PRON. 1 ahn-ge-komm-en; 2 cont-er-sookt; 3 be-nahkt ri-tilt; 4 be-grah-ben; 5 er-vallt; 6 ah-re-teert, fer-hahft-et*; 7 ge-shless-en; 8 ge-hen-kt; 9 hoy-te morg-en; 10 ahll*-es; 11 ine-ge-lahnd-en; 12 owss-ge-lahkt.* * 'ah' very short in these words.

115. It is very important to distinguish the PASSIVE VOICE:

NOT PASSIVE VOICE.

The bank is closed.

The house was sold.

The children were dressed.

Die Bank ist geschlossen.

Das Haus war verkauft.

Die Kinder waren angezogen.

PASSIVE VOICE.

The bank is BEING closed at
four o'clock.

The house HAS BEEN sold.

The children WERE just BEING
dressed.Die Bank wird um vier Uhr ge-
schlossen.

Das Haus ist verkauft worden.

Die Kinder wurden gerade an-
gezogen.The word BEING is generally omitted in such sentences in English, yet the
PASSIVE VOICE must be used.

EXERCISE IV.

1. The clock¹ is wound-up.² 2. When was this clock
wound up? 3. This fountain-pen³ is filled.⁴ 4. When was⁵ it
filled? 5. The letter-box⁶ was emptied.⁷ 6. When has it
been emptied? 7. The money⁸ has been lost.⁹ 8. It is not¹⁰
yet¹⁰ lost. 9. The book is well¹¹ printed.¹² 10. It has been
printed in England. 11. The order¹³ is being executed.¹⁴
12. Has the order not been executed yet?

1 Uhr (f.) ; 2 aufgezogen ; 3 Füllfeder (f.) ; 4 gefüllt ; 5=became ;
6 Briefkasten ; 7 geleert ; 8 Geld (n.) ; 9 verloren ; 10 noch nicht ;
11=gut ; 12 gedruckt ; 13 Auftrag ; 14 ausgeführt.

PRON. 1 oor ; 2 owf-ge-zohg-en ; 3 fill fay-der ; 4 ge-füllt ; 6
breef kahss-ten ; 7 ge-lairt ; 8 gelt ; 9 fer-lor-en ; 10 nok nikt ;
11 goot (oo long) ; 12 ge-droockt ; 13 owf-trahg ; 14 owss-ge-feert.

116. Sentences in the PASSIVE VOICE can generally be com-
pleted by adding BY, and the name of the DOER of the action

He was blamed BY ME.

The books were written BY HIM
quite alone.The children have been punished
BY THEIR TEACHER.

Er wurde von mir getadelt.

Die Bücher wurden von ihm
ganz allein geschrieben.Die Kinder sind von ihrem
Lehrer bestraft worden.

EXERCISE V.

1. He is being laughed-at¹ by everybody.² 2. They
were laughed-at by their friends. 3. You are envied³ by

your enemies.⁴ 4. He has been envied a⁵ great deal.⁶ 5.
He is convinced⁶ of it. 6. Have you convinced him? 7.
He has been convinced of it. 8. You have persuaded⁷ me.
9. I have been persuaded by you. 10. The child⁸ is found
again. 11. Where was the child found? 12. There⁹ has
not been any gold¹⁰ found in this mine.¹¹

1 ausgelacht ; 2 jedermann ; 3 beneidet ; 4 Feind ; 5=very ; 6
überzeugt ; 7 überredet ; 8 Kind (n.) ; 9 es ; 10 Gold (n.) ; 11 Mine.

PRON. 1 awss-ge-lahkt ; 2 yay-der-mahnn ; 3 be-ny-det ; 4 fine't ;
6 ee-ber-tsoygt ; 7 ee-ber-ray-det ; 8 kinnt ; 10 golt ; 11 mee-ne.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Warum ist das Bett nicht gemacht worden? 2. Wann
find die Sachen gebracht worden? 3. Er wurde von den
Leuten¹ betrogen.² 4. Was ist aus³ ihm geworden? 5. Der
Schirm ist wieder⁴ überzogen⁵ worden. 6. Wir wurden von
ihnen eingeladen.⁶ 7. Er war schon abgereist.⁷ 8. Ich wurde
nicht befragt.⁷ 9. Sie werden überfordert⁸ werden. 10. Wir
sind gut behandelt⁹ worden. 11. Sind Sie nicht sehr müde
geworden? 12. Mein Bruder ist (ein*) Pfarrer¹⁰ geworden. 13.
Was möchten¹¹ Sie¹¹ werden? 14. Er ist ein schlechter Kerl¹²
geworden. 15. Er wird morgen verhaftet¹³ werden. 16.
Wurden Sie nicht hinausgeworfen¹⁴? 17. Diese Zeitung wird
wenig gelesen. 18. Sie wurde früher¹⁵ viel mehr gelesen. 19.
Dies ist von verschiedenen¹⁶ Schriftstellern¹⁷ behauptet¹⁸ worden.
20. Es wurde sogar¹⁹ von dem berühmten²⁰ D— behauptet.

1 Leute, people ; 2 deceived, cheated ; 3 out=of ; 4 (again) re-
covered=covered again ; 5 invited ; 6 started on a journey ; 7 consulted
(or gefragt) ; 8 overcharged ; 9 treated ; 10 parson, vicar ; 11 would you
like to ; 12 fellow, 'lot' ; 13 arrested ; 14 thrown out, turned out ; 15 for-
merly ; 16 several ; 17 author ; 18 asserted ; 19 even ; 20 celebrated.

PRON. 1 loy-ten ; 2 be-trohg-en ; 3 owss (ow as in 'how') ; 4 ee-
ber-tsohg-en ; 5 ine-ge-lah-den ; 6 ahpp-ge-rise't ; 7 be fraligt ; 8 ee-
ber-ford-ert ; 9 be-hahnn-delt ; 10 p'fah-rer ; 11 merk-ten ; 12 kairt.
13 fer-haft-et ; 14 he-nowss-ge-vorf-en ; 15 free-er.

*ein before trades and professions is generally omitted.

†ah and ai are very short except in 5 and 7.

TWENTY-SECOND LESSON.

117. When **THEY**, **YOU**, **PEOPLE**, are used with an **INDEFINITE MEANING**, they are translated in German by **man** (**ONE**), as :

Where do **YOU** buy stamps?
THEY were singing and dancing the whole night.
PEOPLE only said so.
ONE is well looked after here.

Wo kauft man Marken?
Man sang und tanzte die ganze Nacht.
Man sagte nur so. [dient.
Man wird hier gut besorgt or bo-
besorgt means 'attended to'; bedient means 'served.'

118. **man** is frequently used instead of the **PASSIVE VOICE**, which is then changed into the **ACTIVE VOICE**; thus,

PASSIVE VOICE :

They **WERE** always **SEEN** to-
gether.
It is **REPORTED** from Berlin.

Sie wurden immer zusammen
geschen.
Es wird aus Berlin berichtet.

The above sentences changed into the **ACTIVE VOICE** :
People always **SAW** them together.
They **REPORT** from Berlin.

Man **SAH** sie immer zusammen.
Man **BERICHTET** aus Berlin.

EXERCISE I.

1. People only speak German here.
2. They sent him to¹ prison¹ for² six months.
3. Where do you buy stationery³?
4. At⁴ first⁴ it was not believed.
5. One cannot do that in England.
6. He was listened⁵ to⁶ patiently.⁶
7. Only English is spoken here.
8. You know, you cannot always do as⁷ you like.⁸
9. Why were they not told⁹ the truth¹⁰?
10. When people are at home, they can do as they like.⁸
11. Where do they serve¹¹ breakfast¹²?
12. You do not like¹³ to¹³ complain¹⁴ continually.¹⁵

1 ins Gefängnis ; 2 auf (followed here by the Accusative; time comes before place in German); 3 Papierwaren ; 4 zuerst or im Anfang or anfänglich ; 5 anhören ; 6 geduldig ; 7 wie ; 8 like=will ; 9 tell, sagen (followed by Dative); 10 Wahrheit (f.); 11 servieren ; 12 das Frühstück (n.); 13 mögen ; 14 klagen ; 15 fortwährend.

PRON. 1 inss ge-feng-niss ; 2 owf ; 3 pah-peer-vah-ren ; 4 tsoo-airst, im ahn-fahng, ahn-feng-lik ; 5 ahn-her-ren ; 6 ge-dooll-dik ; 10 vahr-hite ; 11 ser-veer-en ; 12 free-shtick (EE and I to be pronounced with rounded lips); 13 merg-en ; 14 klahg-en ; 15 fort-vair-ent.

119. The ACCUSATIVE or OBJECT of **man** (**one**) is **einen**, and the **DATIVE** **einem**.

He serves **ONE** badly.

Such people never tell **ONE** the truth.

Er bedient einen schlecht.

Solche Leute sagen einem nie die Wahrheit.

EXERCISE II.

1. He does not look-at¹ you (=one), when he talks² to³ you (=one).
2. He tells people (=to one) frankly,⁴ what he wants.⁵
3. They treat⁶ one very haughtily.⁷
4. You do not give one time (=you give to one no time⁸).
5. The proprietor⁹ does not seem¹⁰ to know one again.
6. These people¹¹ cheat¹² you (=one), when they can.
7. Do they tell you (=says one to-one), what one has to do?
8. Why don't you believe people (to-one)?
9. They do not even¹³ thank you (=to-one).
10. There is not sufficient¹⁴ room¹⁵ for you (=one).
11. That is not the way¹⁶ to talk to³ people (=one).
12. They (=one) do not give you (=to-one) sufficient to eat.¹⁷

1 ansehen ; 2 sprechen ; 3 =with ; 4 aufrichtig or offen ; 5 =will ; 6 behandeln ; 7 hochmächtig, or more colloquial, von oben herab ; 8 Zeit (f.) ; 9 Besitzer ; 10 scheinen ; 11 Leute ; 12 betrügen ; 13 einmal ; 14 genügend ; 15 Platz ; 16 manner, Weise ; 17 essen.

PRON. 1 ahn-say-en ; 2 shprek-en ; 4 owf-rik-tik, off-en ; 6 be-hahnn-dehn ; 7 hohk-MEE-tik, fon oh-ben he-rahpp ; 8 tsite ; 9 be-sitss-er ; 10 shine-en ; 11 loy-te ; 12 be-treeg-en ; 14 ge-NEEG-ent ; 15 plahsst ; 16 vy-ze ; 17 ess-en.

120. There are a number of words called **CO-ORDINATIVE CONJUNCTIONS**, which simply unite two sentences.

These two sentences are of equal importance, and as neither is dependent on the other, their position cannot be reversed, as is the case with the principal and dependent sentences explained in para. 107-109.

The SUBJECT of the second sentence comes after the Verb (para. 102).

I was not there, therefore **HE** could not see me.

We were tired, still **WE** went with them.

Ich war nicht dort, daher konnte ER mich nicht sehen.

Wir waren müde, dennoch gingen WIR mit ihnen.

A few of these CO-ORDINATIVE CONJUNCTIONS are :

1. außerdem, besides ; 2. dennoch, nevertheless ; 3. dagegen, on the other hand ; 4. daher, therefore ; 5. doch, yet ; 6. jedoch, however.

PRON. 1 *owss-er-dehm* ; 2 *denn-nok* ; 3 *dah-gay-gen* ; 4 *dah-hair* (ah very short in 3 and 4) ; 5 *dok* ; 6 *yeh-dok*.

EXERCISE III.

1. Our clock¹ was twenty minutes slow,² we had however time³ enough.³ 2. We arrived⁴ half⁵ a⁶ minute after six at⁶ the station,⁶ yet the train had already left.⁷ 3. There⁸ were two young girls⁹ in the carriage ; besides, there were three workmen¹⁰ in it. 4. We waited until four o'clock, however they did not come. 5. They promised to call¹¹ on¹¹ us after (the) supper,¹² therefore we remained at home. 6. It was impossible¹³ for¹⁴ me to go, besides it was far¹⁵ too late.

1 Uhr ; 2 to be slow (of a clock), *nachgehen* ; 3 genug Zeit or Zeit genug ; 4 ankommen ; 5 a half ; 6 auf dem Bahnhof or auf der Station ; 7 abfahren ; 8 es ; 9 Mädchen ; 10 Arbeiter ; 11=visit ; 12 Abend-essen ; 13 unmöglich ; 14 *für* me=mir ; 15 =much.

121. The following four words (called CO-ORDINATIVE CONJUNCTIONS) do not affect the position of the SUBJECT, although they begin the sentence.

AND und (oont)
FOR denn (denn)

He was out, BUT she was at home.
I wrote, AND she read.
We went, FOR it was late.

BUT aber (ah-ber)
OR oder (oh-der)

Er war aus, ABER sie war daheim.
Ich schrieb, UND sie las.
Wir gingen, DANN es war spät.

EXERCISE IV.

1. He went to¹ the right,¹ and she went to² the left.³
2. I saw him, but he did not say anything.³ 3. You must not smoke here, for it is forbidden.⁴ 4. Pay me or I (shall) summon⁵ you. 5. I wanted to call⁶ on him, but he was not at⁷ home.⁷ 6. We must not play cards to-day, for it is Sunday.⁸

1 rechts or nach rechts ; 2 links or nach links ; 3 not anything, nichts ; 4 verboten ; 5 to summon, verklagen ; 6 to call on=visit ; 7 zu Hause or daheim (daheim is the best, but not very much used) ; 8 Sonntag.

122. A few REFLECTIVE VERBS require their OBJECT in the DATIVE. Examples :

I always fancied (=imagined to-myself)

I can get it (=I can procure it to-myself)

I can't think (to-myself) what he means

ich bildete MIR immer ein

ich kann es MIR verschaffen

ich kann MIR nicht denken, was er meint

This rule is not very important, and besides the DATIVE REFLECTIVE PRONOUNS are the same as the ACCUSATIVE, except mir (to myself) and dir (to thyself).

EXERCISE V.

1. What does he imagine (fancy) ? 2. I took¹ the liberty¹ of coming with them. 3. He flatters² himself, that he has convinced³ us. 4. I am afraid⁴ that I have done⁵ myself harm with it. 5. I cannot imagine (=think to-myself) how he has managed⁶ it. 6. They flattered² themselves, on⁷ having⁷ written it. 7. We resolved,⁸ not to do it again.

1. sich erlauben (Dative) ; 2 schmeicheln ; 3 überzeugen ; 4 to be afraid, befürchten ; 5 to do harm, schaden (Dat.) ; 6=done ; 7=to have ; 8 sich vornehmen.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Ich muß um¹ Entschuldigung bitten,¹ daß ich so spät komme, aber ich konnte wirklich² nicht früher wegkommen.³ 2. Sind Sie denn gegenwärtig⁴ so sehr beschäftigt ? Ich höre doch immer, daß das Geschäft⁵ sehr flau⁶ ist. 3. Das ist ganz richtig,⁷ denn es war heute eine Ausnahme.⁸ 4. Wissen Sie, ob⁹ diese Uhr vor- oder nachgeht¹⁰ ? 5. Ich weiß es nicht genau,¹¹ aber ich glaube, sie geht ganz richtig.¹² 6. Ich erlaube¹³ mir,¹³ Sie an Ihr Versprechen¹⁴ zu erinnern.¹⁵ 7. Wir haben uns entschlossen,¹⁶ mit Ihnen zu kommen. 8. Ich werde ihn morgen verklagen,¹⁷ wenn er das Geld heute nicht bringt.

1 to ask pardon ; 2 really ; 3 get away ; 4 at present ; 5 business ; 6 slack (flau is a commercial expression) ; 7 correct ; 8 exception ; 9 whether ; 10 vor- and nachGEHEN, to be fast or slow (of a clock) ; 11 exactly ; 12 correctly ; 13 allow to-myself=take the liberty ; 14 promise ; 15 remind ; 16 decided ; 17 summon.

TWENTY-THIRD LESSON.

123. As stated in par. 30, students should consider that all PREPOSITIONS require the NOUN or PRONOUN that follows them in German in the DATIVE, except those in par. 16.

The following five PREPOSITIONS from par. 16 always require the ACCUSATIVE in German. In English all Prepositions are followed by the Accusative or Objective case,—for me, for him, for her, for them, etc.

1. durch, by, through ; 2. für, for ; 3. gegen, against, towards ;
4. ohne, without ; 5. um, round or for.

124. The PREPOSITIONS in par. 30 always require the DATIVE.

They are repeated here, and a few more added to complete the list.

1. aus, out-of ; 2. bei, near, upon, at the place of ; 3. mit, with ;
4. nach, after, to* ; 5. seit, since ; 6. von, from, of ; 7. zu, to, at

*TO is translated by nach before a town or country.

EXERCISE I.

1. He came out-of the house. 2. Did you do it with a knife ? 3. I saw him after the theatre.¹ 4. We were travelling² to Hamburg with them. 5. When are you going to France³ ? 6. I have not seen them any⁴ more⁴ since last⁵ month.⁶ 7. Have you heard⁷ from him or from her ? 8. What did you say to your uncle⁸ ? 9. I have no money about⁹ me. 10. Were you the¹⁰ whole day¹⁰ with them ?

1 =*performance*, Teater (n.) ; 2 *reisen* ; 3 *Frankreich* ; 4 *mehr* ;
5 *letzt* ; 6 *Monat* ; 7 *hören* ; 8 *Onkel* ; 9 *or upon or with (bei)* ;
10 *den ganzen Tag*.

125. There are some PREPOSITIONS which either require the DATIVE or ACCUSATIVE, according to circumstances. The following is the complete list :

1. an, at, on, to ; 2. auf, on, upon ; 3. hinter, behind ; 4. in, in, into ;
5. neben, next to, by the side of ; 6. über, over, above ; 7. unter, below,
under, among ; 8. vor, before, in front of ; 9. zwischen, between, among.

These PREPOSITIONS should always be followed by the DATIVE, unless they are used with a Verb WHICH EXPRESSES A MOVEMENT IN A DIRECTION, as shown by the following examples :

REST.—DATIVE (answering the question, WHERE?).

He is in the garden.

Er ist in DEM Garten.

It lies on the table.

Es liegt auf DEM Tisch.

They live above you.

Sie wohnen über IHNEN.

The book was behind me.

Das Buch war hinter MIR.

(MOVEMENT TOWARDS.—ACCUSATIVE (answering question, WHITHER?).

He goes into the garden.

Er geht in DEN Garten.

I laid it on the table.

Ich legte es auf DEN Tisch.

They threw it above (across) you.

Sie warfen es über SIE.

Put it behind me.

Legen Sie es hinter MICH.

EXERCISE II.

1. We went into the wood.¹ 2. He came into the room.
3. Did you lay² it on the table ? 4. Why did she look³ in the mirror.⁴ 5. Has he come into the house ? 6. She went into the kitchen.⁵ 7. He rode⁶ into the river.⁷ 8. The bird⁸ was flying over (=across) the house. 9. He poured⁹ it over me. 10. They (=one) shot¹⁰ at (*auf*) us. 11. He put¹¹ it behind you. 12. She threw¹² it by-the-side-of me.

1 *Wald* ; 2 *legen* ; 3 *sehen* ; 4 *Spiegel* ; 5 *Küche* ; 6 *reiten* ; 7 *Fluß* ; 8 *Vogel* ; 9 *goß* ; 10 *schoß* ; 11 *legen or stellen* ; 12 *warf*.

PRON. 1 *vahld* (ah short) ; 2 *lay-gen* ; 3 *say-en* ; 4 *shpee-gel* ; 5 *keek-e* ; 6 *ry-ten* ; 7 *flooss* ; 8 *foh-gel* ; 9 *goss* ; 10 *shoss* ; 11 *layg-en* ; 12 *shtell-en* ; 12 *vahrf*.

126. The ACCUSATIVE is required after the Prepositions in par.

125, even when the MOVEMENT IN A CERTAIN DIRECTION expressed by the Verb is rather doubtful, as shown by the following examples :

He looked behind THE door.

Er sah hinter DIE Tür(e).

He reached over ME.

Er langte über MICH.

They nailed it on THE chair.

Sie nagelten es auf DEN Stuhl.

They stuck the label under HIS picture.

Man klebte den Zettel unter SEIN Bild.

Similar Verbs requiring the ACCUSATIVE are :

1. address to, *adressieren an* or *richten an* ; 2. aim at, *zielen auf* ;
3. answer to, *antworten auf* ; 4. hit or strike on, *treffen auf* ;
5. look, *sehen*, *schauen* ; 6. paint, *malen* ; 7. put=lay, *legen* ;
8. put=stand upright, *stellen* ; 9. shoot at, *schießen auf* ;
10. stand=step, *treten* ; 11. write to, *schreiben an*.

EXERCISE III.

1. We looked under the bed.¹ 2. We aimed at him. 3. They were shooting at the target.² 4. Write to him. 5. The letter is addressed to you. 6. He had written on the table. 7. It was painted on the wall.³ 8. He was struck on the head.⁴ 9. It was put (=stood) in a corner.⁵ 10. What did he answer to your letter? 11. I stood (=stepped) between them. 12. He looked over (=above) me.

1 Bett; 2 Scheibe; 3 wall of a room, Wand (f.); 4 Kopf; 5 Ecke.

127. After Verbs expressing A MOVEMENT FROM or TOWARDS a person or place, THERE (*dort*) is translated by *hin* (heen), and HERE (*hier*) by *her* (hare).

Did you not go THERE? | Ging Sie nicht HIN!
Why did he come HERE? | Warum kam er HER?
dorthin and hierher are correct, but too emphatic.

128. *hin* and *her* are also added to Verbs indicating direction, without actual movement to and fro.

We wrote THERE, and they | Wir schrieben HIN, und sie wrote HERE. | schrieben HER.

EXERCISE IV.

1. Who sent it there? 2. Did she not bring it here? 3. Just look here!¹ 4. Do they come here every² day³? 5. He looked there, and she looked here. 6. We telegraphed⁴ to⁴ and fro.⁴ 7. They came here and we went there. 8. Who took⁵ the things⁶ there? 9. Why did you send your trunk⁷ here? 10. We travelled⁸ there and they travelled here.

1 =look once (einmal) here; 2 jeden Tag (Accusative); 3 telegraphieren; 4 hin und her (thither and hither); 5 brachte or nahm; 6 Sache (singular); 7 Koffer; 8 fuhren or reisten.

129. *hin* and *her* are prefixed to PREPOSITIONS, etc.

hin indicates direction AWAY from the speaker.
her " " " TOWARDS " "

These words can only be used with Verbs indicating a direction, as explained in pars. 125, 126, 127, 128.

UPSTAIRS	herauf, hinauf	OUT	heraus, hinaus
DOWNSTAIRS	herunter, hinunter	IN	herein, hinein
		OVER	herüber, hinüber

Please come upstairs!	Bitte, kommen Sie herauf!
Please walk upstairs!	Bitte, gehen Sie hinauf!
You must come in.	Sie müssen hereinkommen
You must go in.	Sie müssen hineingehen.
I am looking down.	Ich sehe hinunter.
He is looking down.	Er sieht herunter.

130. *hin* and *her* can either be added to *wo?* (WHERE?), or be treated as part of the Verb and put at the end.

Where is he going? Wohin geht er? or Wo geht er hin?
Where does she come from? Wo kommt sie her? or Woher kommt sie?

EXERCISE V.

1. We went up into their room. 2. They went down into the cellar.¹ 3. She sent it up to us. 4. They did not come in at² once.² 5. Did you send it over? 6. They threw it over. 7. Why did you not come in? 8. Where does this letter come from? 9. Where is this parcel going to? 10. The ladies went³ down³ the staircase.⁴ 11. Where are you coming from? 12. Where are they going to?

1 Keller; 2 sofort; 3 hinuntergehen or hinabgehen; 4 Treppe.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

Words with a hyphen (=) between are written as one word in German.

1. Was haben Sie in das Feuer geworfen? 2. Wer hat dies auf den Tisch gelegt¹? 3. Er hat sich auf meinen Stuhl² gesetzt³. 4. Warum sind Sie nicht hinauf-gegangen? 5. Wohin haben Sie den Brief adressiert? 6. Er wurde hinaus-geworfen. 7. Ich hatte es mir gedacht.⁴ 8. Wir fuhren⁵ allein hin, aber wir kamen zusammen⁶ zurück.⁷ 9. Als ich hinauf-ging, kam er gerade⁸ herunter. 10. Ich bat⁹ ihn, es herüber-zu-senden. 11. Wir wollten es Ihnen früher¹⁰ hinüber-senden, aber es war uns¹¹ nicht möglich.¹² 12. Warum kamen Sie nicht heraus?

1 put; 2 chair; 3 seated; 4 imagined; 5 travelled or rode; 6 together; 7 back; 8 just; 9 begged=asked; 10 sooner; 11 for us; 12 possible.

TWENTY-FOURTH LESSON.

131. LIKE TO followed by another Verb is generally translated by **gern** (or *gerne*).

mögen is also the translation of LIKE TO, but it is not so much used, and often means MAY.—**gern**=willingly.

Would you LIKE to go (=go willingly) to the theatre?

Würden Sie gern (or gerne) ins Teater gehen?

Do you LIKE to smoke?

Rauchen Sie gern?

I LIKED TO converse with him.

Ich unterhielt mich gern mit ihm.

EXERCISE I.

1. Does she like to dance?
2. We liked to play with him.
3. Would you like to drink anything?
4. He will not like to pay for it.
5. I did not like to call³ on them.³
6. Did they not like to play?
7. They like to come with us.
8. She will not like to lend⁴ it to us.

1 tanzen; 2 etwas; 3=visit them; 4 leihen.

132. The VERB that is UNDERSTOOD in English after LIKE TO must be expressed in German; as,

We LIKE fish=We like to eat fish. Wir essen gern Fisch.

Does she LIKE tea? } Does she like to drink tea? } Trinkt sie gerne Tee (or Tee)?

133. TO LIKE meaning TO BE FOND OF, and followed by a Noun or Pronoun, is translated by **gern haben**; as,

I LIKE his brother.

Ich habe seinen Bruder gern.

We do not LIKE her.

Wir haben sie nicht gern.

Did you LIKE your room?

Hatten Sie Ihr Zimmer gern?

to like better lieber haben

to like best, am liebsten haben

I LIKE this better.

Ich habe dies lieber.

She LIKES that best.

Sie hat das am liebsten.

EXERCISE II.

1. Do you like meat?
2. He does not like coffee.
3. I like fish.
4. She likes poultry⁴ better.
5. We like vegetables⁵ best.
6. I like his little son.
7. She liked the little girl⁷ best.
8. You will like both.
9. They like to go

10. I like fishing¹⁰ better.
11. He likes best to play football.¹¹
12. Don't you like to play billiards¹²?

1 Fleisch (n.); 2 Kaffee (m.); 3 Fisch; 4 Geflügel (n.); 5 Gemüse (n.); 6 Sohn; 7 Mädchen (n.); 8 beide; 9=auf die Jagd (*Jagd*); 10 fischen; 11 Fußball; 12 Billard (pron.: bill-e-yahrt).

134. Adverbial expressions of time are placed in the ACCUSATIVE if a DEFINITE TIME is referred to.

He comes every evening.

London, the 1st (first) of May.

They played the whole day.

We met them this morning.

*heute morgen is generally used for diesen Morgen.

Er kommt jeden Abend.

London, den 1sten (ersten) Mai.

Sie spielten den ganzen Tag.

Wir trafen sie diesen Morgen.*

Of course the NOMINATIVE must be used in sentences like the following, where these expressions are the SUBJECT of the sentence:

Every day has its cares.

The evening was very pleasant.

Yesterday was the first of May.

Jeder Tag hat seine Sorgen.

Der Abend war sehr angenehm.

Gestern war der erste Mai.

EXERCISE III.

1. He was writing the whole¹ evening.
2. I slept half² the³ morning.
3. We go there twice⁴ each month.
4. She could not sleep the whole night.⁶
5. Do you see him every day?
6. I am working with him the whole¹ day.
7. Where were you yesterday⁷ morning?
8. I was at home the whole morning.
9. We lost half³ the³ afternoon.
10. What will you do this evening?
11. The whole day was lost.⁹
12. Half the morning is over.¹⁰

1 ganz; 2 Abend; 3=the half, halb; 4 zweimal; 5 Monat; 6 Nacht (f.); 7 gestern; 8 Nachmittag; 9 verloren; 10 vorbei.

135. MYSELF, HIMSELF, etc., when used for emphasis, but not reflectively, are translated by **selbst** (or *selber*); as,

The king HIMSELF was there.

I MYSELF saw it.

You YOURSELF did it.

Der König selbst war dort.

Ich selbst sah es.

Sie selbst taten es.

selber can be used in all such cases, but it is less usual than **selbst**.

selbst and *selber* can be placed at the end of the sentence, thus:
Der König war *selbst* dort. Ich sah es *selbst*. Sie taten es *selbst*.

EXERCISE IV.

1. The women¹ themselves helped the men.
2. Did you speak to² the lady herself?
3. He does not know it himself any³ more.³
4. You yourself have said this.
5. Even⁴ the actors⁵ had to laugh.
6. Even⁴ his mother did not recognize⁶ him any³ more.³

1 *woman*, Frau; 2 *to=with*; 3 *not any more=no more*; 4 *selbst*; 5 *Schauspieler*; 6 *erkennen*.

136. In the following expressions, TO BE is translated by **haben** in German.

to be right, **recht haben** | to be wrong, **unrecht haben**

Recht and **Unrecht** are Nouns, but are not often written with capitals in these expressions.

I **AM** right. Ich **habe** **recht**. | He is wrong. Er **hat** **unrecht**.

EXERCISE V.

1. I am not wrong.
2. Are you not right?
3. They were wrong.
4. We were right.
5. You will be wrong.
6. Will he not be right?
7. They would be right.
8. Should I not be wrong?

137. The following expressions can be rendered in two ways: with **haben** or **sein**.

(to) be hungry	hungry sein or Hunger haben
" be thirsty	durstig sein " Durst haben
" be sleepy	schlaftrig sein " Schlaf haben

138. There are three more similar expressions which cannot be rendered with **sein**.

to be afraid	sich fürchten ¹ or Furcht haben
I am warm	es ist MIR warm " ich habe warm
I am cold	es ist MIR kalt " ich habe kalt

EXERCISE VI.—(Translate in both ways.)

1. I shall be hungry.
2. Are you thirsty?
3. We are not sleepy.
4. Are you not hungry?
5. They were not

thirsty.

6. We should be sleepy.
7. He is not afraid.
8. We are warm.
9. Are you not cold?
10. They were afraid.
11. Were they cold?
12. They will be warm.

139. The foregoing expressions can only be used in reference to persons. With things the translation is the same as in English.

The answer is right.

His solution is wrong.

The room was cold.

The beds are warm.

Die Antwort ist richtig.

Seine Auflösung ist falsch.*

Das Zimmer war kalt.

Die Betten sind warm.

* also **UNrichtig** or **nicht richtig**

EXERCISE VII.

1. Who is right?
2. It was not right to do this.
3. Are these men cold?
4. My coffee is nearly cold.
5. It is very cold to-day.
6. That is quite wrong.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Möchten Sie gern etwas trinken?
2. Wir hören sehr gern gute Musik.
3. Ich hatte den jungen Mann sehr gern.
4. Haben Sie mit dem Arzt selbst gesprochen?
5. Sie haben recht, und ich habe nicht unrecht.
6. Das ist ganz falsch (or unrichtig).
7. Es ist uns sehr warm.
8. War es Ihnen nicht zu heiß¹ dort?
9. Wir waren hungrig und durstig.
10. Seine Antwort war nicht ganz richtig.
11. Er ging in seinem Garten herum.²
12. Er schrieb den Brief auf diesem Tisch.
13. Wem (or In wen) haben Sie gerade geschrieben?
14. Ich möchte³ gern ein hübsches⁴ Buch kaufen.
15. Sie möchte gern einen spannenden⁵ Roman⁶ lesen.
16. Soll ich Ihnen erzählen,⁷ was mir heute passiert⁸ (or vorgekommen) ist?
17. Essen Sie gerne Austern⁹?
18. Ja, wenn sie groß und fett¹⁰ sind.
19. Die kleinen sind aber die besten.
20. So sagt man; ich ziehe aber die großen vor.¹¹
21. Wir¹² auch.¹²

1 hot; 2 about; 3 should like to; 4 nice; 5 thrilling, exciting; 6 novel; 7 narrate, tell; 8 happened; 9 oysters; 10 fat; 11 vorziehen, to prefer; 12 we also=so do we.

TWENTY-FIFTH LESSON.

Most IRREGULAR VERBS having an e in the STEM change that e into i in the third person Singular of the Present (see par. 37).

Exceptions taking ie instead of i :

he sees, er sieht ; it happens, es geschieht ; he reads, er liest

140. The e in the STEM of these Verbs is changed in the IMPERFECT or PAST TENSE into a ; thus,

(to) give, geben ; gave, gab ; given, gegeben

(to) read, lesen ; read, las ; read, gelesen

(to) eat, essen, (of animals) fressen ; (to) happen, geschehen ; (to) see, sehen ; (to) step, treten ; (to) measure, messen.

Past Participle : EATEN, gegessen ; HAPPENED, geschehen.

141. A few of these Verbs change the e of the STEM into o in the PAST PARTICIPLE ; thus,

(to) take, nehmen ; took, nahm ; taken, genommen

" speak, sprechen ; spoke, sprach ; spoken, gesprochen

(to) break, brechen ; (to) sting, stab, stechen ; (to) spoil, verderben ;

" help, helfen ; " hit, meet, treffen ; " throw, werfen

" forget, vergessen " recommend, empfehlen

EXERCISE I.

1. What was he reading ? 2. He reads everything.¹
3. Have you read this ? 4. Does he speak German ? 5. He was speaking English. 6. Why have you not spoken ? 7. What will happen now ? 8. It happens often.² 9. What happened ? Nothing has³ happened. 10. He does not help me. 11. Did you help them ? 12. They have helped us a⁴ lot.⁴

1 alles ; 2 oft or häufig ; 3 =is ; 4 =very much.

142. MAY is frequently translated by mögen or dürfen.

(see also paragraphs 24, 28, 50, 51).

You MAY come with us.

Sie dürfen mit uns kommen.

He MAY come ; I don't know.

Er mag kommen ; ich weiß nicht.

MIGHT I ask you something ?

Dürfte ich Sie etwas fragen ?

EXERCISE II.

1. May I ask ? 2. It may be. 3. May we go ? 4. They may be there. 5. Might I help you ? 6. She may be out.

143. INDEFINITE TIME is expressed by the GENITIVE.

(Definite time is expressed by the ACCUSATIVE, see par. 131.)

IN THE MORNING and EVENING | Morgens und abends

We went ONE DAY to ... | Wir gingen eines Tags nach ...

144. ADVERBS OF TIME come in German before ADVERBS OF PLACE.

We went home YESTERDAY. | Wir gingen GESTERN nach Hause.

He is only there IN THE MORNING. | Er ist nur MORGENS dort.

EXERCISE III.

1. They were at¹ the theatre in the evening. 2. Were you at¹ your office² yesterday ? 3. She came home early³ to-day. 4. They went there very late. 5. Were you there after lunch⁴ ? 6. Will you be there to-morrow at six o'clock⁵ ?

1 =in ; 2 Kontor (n.) ; 3 früh ; 4 =the meal, das Essen ; 5 Uhr (f.).

145. THE PREPOSITIONS which require the GENITIVE are not much used, and in conversation the DATIVE is frequently used instead of the Genitive. The principal ones are :

1. anstatt, instead of ; 2. während, during ;

3. wegen, on account of ; 4. trotz, in spite of.

PRON. : 1 ahnn-shtahtt ; 2 vair-end ; 3 vay-gen ; 4 trotss.

during the rain während des Regens or während dem Regen

Instead of me anstatt meiner or anstatt mir

on account of the bad weather { wegen des schlechten Wetters
or wegen dem schlechten Wetter

146. THE GENITIVE of the PERSONAL PRONOUNS is formed by adding er to the words in par. 14.

meiner seiner ihrer unserer Ihrer ihrer
(FAMILIAR FORMS : deiner and eurer)

These forms can only be used after Prepositions or Verbs requiring the Genitive ; of me, of him, of her, etc., are von mir, von ihm, von ihr, etc.

Notice the expressions : for my sake, for his sake, for her sake, etc. meinewegen, seinewegen, iherwegen ; unsertwegen, Ihretwegen, etc.

They are used instead of wegen meiner or wegen mir.

halben or willen can be added instead of wegen : meinethalben or meinewillen. These three words have exactly the same meaning.

147. 'THERE' is translated by **es** in German, when **THERE** is quite **INDEFINITE**, and does not mean 'in that place.'

THERE is nobody here. | **Es** ist niemand hier.
THERE were no knives there. | **Es** waren keine Messer da.

EXERCISE IV.

1. There is no money in the cashbox.¹ 2. There were two stamps² in the envelope.³ 3. There are only⁴ two places left.⁵ 4. There will not be any cigars left.⁶ 5. There would not be a minute⁶ to lose. 6. There is a gentleman at the door.

1 Kasse ; 2=*postage-stamps*, *Frei-marken*, * *shortened into* *Marken* ; 3 *Brief-umschlag* ; 4=*nur noch* ; 5 *over*, *übrig* ; 6 *Minute*.

*In the foot-notes, compound words are sometimes divided by a hyphen, to show the formation; such words are written and printed as one word in ordinary German.

148. In **QUESTIONS**, this indefinite **THERE** is not translated at all.

Is THERE anybody at home? | **Ist** jemand zu Hause?
Are THERE no glasses on the table? | **Sind** keine Gläser auf dem Tisch?
Will THERE be no soldiers there? | **Werden** keine Soldaten dort sein?

EXERCISE V.

1. Was there no paper¹ on the table? 2. Is there a letter for me here? 3. Are there any pens² in this box³? 4. Will there be many people⁴ there? 5. Are there not too many books here? 6. Were there not enough plates⁵ there⁶?

1 Papier (n.), *pah-peer* ; 2 *pen-nib*, *Feder* (f.) ; 3 *Schachtel* (f.) ;
4 *Leute* (*plural*) ; 5 *Teller* ; 6 *da* or *dort*.

149. **THERE IS**, **THERE ARE**, etc., are translated by **es gibt**, **es gab**, etc., if they can be changed into **THERE EXISTS**, etc. **THERE WERE** formerly bears in this wood.

THERE ARE no longer any lions in Europe.

THERE WILL probably be monkeys on this island.

Note that **es** in **es gibt**, etc., can never be omitted.

EXERCISE VI.

1. There were giants¹ formerly.² 2. Are there any ghosts³ on the earth⁴? 3. There are things⁵ which are

difficult to understand. 4. Is there no justice⁶ in this world? 5. There will be soon newer⁸ ways⁹ of communication.⁹ 6. There would be a civil¹⁰ war,¹⁰ if that were¹¹ so.

1 *Riese*, *pl.* *Riesen* ; 2 *früher* ; 3 *Geist*, *pl.* *Geister* ; 4 *Erde* ; 5 *Sache* ; 6 *Gerechtigkeit* (f.) ; 7 *Welt* (f.) ; 8 *neu* ; 9 *Verkehrs-wege* (*way* *Weg*, *pl.* *Weg*) ; 10 *Bürger-krieg* ; 11 *wäre*.

Further examples where **es gibt**, etc., must be used.

What IS the news?	Was gibt es Neues?
WAS THERE any news?	Gab es etwas Neues?
THERE WILL not BE much news.	Es wird nicht viel Neues geben.
HAS THERE not BEEN any news?	Hat es nichts Neues gegeben?
What IS THE MATTER here?	Was gibt es hier?
What WAS THE MATTER there?	Was gab es dort?
THERE WAS quarrelling.	Es gab Streit.
THERE WILL BE a quarrel presently.	Es wird gleich Streit geben.
IS THERE no wine TO BE HAD here?	Gibt es hier keinen Wein?

(*This German may mean : Is there no wine produced here?)

Examples that can be translated in the two ways:

THERE IS no more milk.	Es gibt keine Milch mehr. Es ist keine Milch mehr da.
WAS THERE no more wine?	Gab es keinen Wein mehr? War kein Wein mehr da?
THERE WILL not BE any more room.	Es wird keinen Platz mehr geben. Es wird kein Platz mehr da sein.

150. Some **PREPOSITIONS** can be contracted with the **DEFINITE ARTICLE**.

am for **AN DEM** im for **IN DEM** beim for **BEI DEM** zum for **ZU DEM**
ans „ **AN DAS** ins „ **IN DAS** vom „ **VON DEM** zur „ **ZU DER**

EXERCISE VII. (Translate in the two ways.)

1. in the room ; 2. into the room ; 3. at the station¹ ; 4. at the window (Acc. and Dative) ; 5. to the doctor² ; 6. to the washerwoman³ ; 7. from the theatre ; 8. at the dentist's.⁴ 9. I went into the room. 10. He came from the dentist's.⁴ 11. She said to the washerwoman.³ 12. They came to the shore.⁵

1 *Bahn-hof* ; 2 *Arzt* or *Doktor* ; 3 *Wasch-frau* ; 4 *Zahn-artz* ; 5=*Land* (n.)

151. **OR** is not translated between two Nouns, if the first expresses NUMBER, MEASURE, WEIGHT, etc. Such Nouns are not put in the Plural; as,

The bought two POUNDS of pota-	Bie kaufte zwei Pfund Kartof-
toes and a pound of meat,	feln und ein Pfund Fleisch,
They drank three GLASSES of beer,	Bie tranken drei Glas Bier,
two marks, zwei Mark*	twenty pfennigs, zwanzig Pfennig

*100 Pfennig=one mark=one shilling

FEMININE NOUNS of number, etc., are used in the Plural:

Two cups of coffee. | Zwei Tassen Kaffee.

EXERCISE VIII.

1. She drank a glass¹ of water.²
2. We had two bottles³ of beer.⁴
3. A number⁵ of soldiers.
4. Three pounds⁶ of butter.⁷
5. It was two inches⁸ long.⁹
6. He is over¹⁰ six¹¹ feet¹² high.¹³
7. Two cups of coffee.
8. Six bottles of wine.
9. A loaf¹⁴ of bread.¹⁵

1 Glas (n.); 2 Wasser (n.); 3 Flasche; 4 Bier (n.); 5 Anzahl (f.);
6 Pfund (n.); 7 Butter (f.); 8 Zoll; 9 lang; 10 über; 11 sechs;
12 Fuß; 13 hoch; 14 Laib; 15 Brot (n.).

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

(for Verbs, see paragraph 140)

1. Bitte, lesen Sie dies.
2. Ich habe es schon einmal gelesen.
3. Ihr Hund frisst zu viel.
4. Hat er alles gefressen?
5. Was ist geschehen?
6. Das geschieht jeden Tag.
7. Vergessen Sie nicht, etwas vorzubereiten.²
8. Wo haben Sie sie getroffen?
9. Wer hat Ihnen diesen Mann empfohlen?
10. Sie hat sich in den Finger gestochen.³
11. Wir warfen ein wenig Geld hinunter.
12. Darf ich fragen, wo Sie wohnen?
13. Sie dürfen fragen, aber ich werde es Ihnen nicht sagen.
14. Das ist gar⁴ nicht schön¹ von Ihnen.
15. Das mag sein.
16. Bringen Sie uns zwei Glas Bier.
17. Wir hatten vier Tassen Thee⁵ und drei Stück⁶ Kuchen.⁷
18. Es sind noch sechs Flaschen Wein übrig.⁸
19. Wir brauchen drei Yard davon.
20. Es waren noch zwei Laib⁹ Brod¹⁰ da.

1 'once,' not translated, being only used for emphasis; 2 vorbereiten, prepare (see paragraph 143); 3 stuck; 4 not at all nice; 5 or Tee (m.); 6 piece, Stück (p.); 7 'treat,' 8 left, over; 9 loaf; 10 bread.

TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON.

152. Many German **SEPARABLE VERBS** have no corresponding Preposition or Adverb in English, like those in par. 67.

1. abschreiben, (to) copy;
2. aufmachen, open;
3. zumachen, shut;
4. ausschauen, look=have the appearance;
5. mitteilen, inform;
6. nachlaufen, run after.

She copies the letter.
Shut the door.

Bie schreibt den Brief ab.
Machen Sie die Tür zu.

EXERCISE I.

1. Who opened the door?
2. She does not look well.
3. He informed me.
4. They did not return¹ the money.
5. Did she not copy it?
6. Why did you lock² the door?
7. Are they returning³ to-day?
8. We did not inform them.
9. I was running after you the whole morning.
10. Open the box.
11. Shut the drawer.
12. Do not return⁴ the book yet.

1 return=give back, zurückgeben; 2 lock, zuschließen; 3 return=come back, zurückkommen; 4 return=send back, zurücksenden.

153. **zu** and **ge** are placed between the **PREFIX** and the **VERB**.
shut, zugemacht; to go out, auszugehen; copied, abgeschrieben.
to commence, anzufangen (as shown in par. 67)

Has he WRITTEN it DOWN? | Hat er es aufgeschrieben?
I have to GIVE it BACK. | Ich habe es zurückzugeben.

EXERCISE II.

1. He has copied it.
2. They have shut the window.¹
3. He has not given back the dictionary.²
4. Has he not come back³?
5. They have not gone⁴ out.⁵
6. She has informed me.⁶
7. He has run⁷ after us.
8. Have you locked it in?

1 Fenster (n.); 2 Wörterbuch (n.); 3 conjugated with TO BE; 4=to me.

154. The **SUPERLATIVE** of **ADJECTIVES** is formed by adding **st** to the **Ordinary Form** (called **Positive**, see par. 54).

SMALL klein SMALLER kleiner SMALLEST kleinst

This Superlative Form cannot be used by itself. A Determinative word (pages 53, 54) must precede it, and the ordinary Adjective terminations are added.

My newest hat.
The youngest child.

Mein neuster Hut.
Das jüngste Kind.

155. The principal words compared irregularly are :

good gut	better besser	best best	or am besten
high hoch	higher höher	highest höchst	" " höchsten
near nahe	nearer näher	next nächst	" " nächsten
much viel	more mehr	most meist	" " meisten

156. The form **am besten**, etc., is the ADVERBIAL FORM used after Verbs.

He sings **BEST**.

She writes the **FASTE**ST.

Er singt **am besten**.

Sie schreibt **am schnell**sten.

With the Verb 'TO BE,' either form can be used.

He is the **ELDEST**.

Er ist **der älteste** or **am ältesten**.

This book is the **BEST**.

Dieses Buch ist **das beste** or **am besten**.

157. The SUPERLATIVE FORM in **st** can only be used ADVERBIALLY without a termination, and then only with a few words : It is **EXTREMELY** tedious. | Es ist **auszorst** langweilig. He was **HIGHLY** pleased. | Er war **höchst** erfreut.

EXERCISE III.

1. That is better.
2. That is best.
3. This house is the highest.
4. Is this the nearest way¹ ?
5. Yes, this way is the nearest.
6. Who gave most ?
7. She sold more than he.
8. She was dancing best of all.
9. This is nearer.
10. That is the higher price.²
11. Who was the better actress³ ?
12. (The) most people⁴ are here.

1 Weg; 2 Preis; 3 Schauspielerin; 4 Leute.

158. As shown in Rule 18, an **e** is sometimes inserted to render the Pronunciation easier. This refers to all words ; as,

sweet, süß	sweeter, süßer	the sweetest, der süßeste
fresh, frisch	fresher, frischer	the freshest, der frischeste

159. In other cases the **e** is omitted, especially in Verbs ending in **eln**, and sometimes those ending in **ern**:

to find fault with, blame, tadeln	I find fault with, ich tadle
du tadelst	er tadelt
I tremble, zittern	ich zittere or ich zittere
du zitterst	er zittert

The **e** before the **l** or **r** is left out, just as either **e** can be left out in words like **unserem**, **anderem**, if the word can be easily pronounced without the **e**.

EXERCISE IV.

1. I am acting,¹ he is acting ; 2. I am dealing,¹ they are not dealing ; 3. I am hesitating,² do not hesitate ; 4. I do not shake,³ we are shaking ; 5. I am not begging,⁴ why do you not beg ? 6. I am trembling, they are not trembling.

1 handeln, to act, or to deal, or to bargain ; 2 zögern ; 3 schütteln=to shake something (not to tremble) ; 4 betteln (=to beg alms).

160. The following IRREGULAR VERBS change the STEM **1** into **a** in the PAST, and into **e** in the PAST PARTICIPLE.

INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
(to) beg, bitten	I begged, ich bat	begged, gebeten
" sit, sitzen	I sat, ich saß	sat, gesessen*
" lie, liegen	I lay, ich lag	lain, gelegen*

I have sat, ich bin (or habe) gesessen ; I have lain, ich bin (or habe) gelegen
bitten does not mean **BEG** FOR ALMS, but REQUEST POLITELY OR ENTREAT ; sitzen means to be seated ; liegen, to be lying on something.

EXERCISE V.

1. Ask¹ him for² it.
2. He asked¹ me, to help him.
3. We have asked¹ them for² the money.
4. He sits at-the³ table.
5. Was she sitting in-the⁴ garden ?
6. Where have⁵ you sat ?
7. It is lying on the table.
8. Where did it lie ?
9. It has⁶ been lying there.
10. We were sitting here.

1 =beg (see remark par. 160) ; 2 um is used for for after bitten ; 3 am ; 4 im ; 5 have you or are you ; 6 has or is.

161. Other IMPORTANT IRREGULAR VERBS are :

(to) do, tun	I did, ich tat	done, getan
I do, ich tue	he does, er tut	we, you, they do, wir, Sie, sie tun
(to) forget, vergessen	I forgot, ich vergaß	forgotten, vergessen
I forget, ich vergesse	he forgets, er vergißt	
(to) stand, stehen	I stood, ich stand	stood, gestanden
I HAVE stood, ich bin gestanden or ich habe gestanden		

EXERCISE VI.

1. What are you doing ?
2. He is doing nothing.
3. Who did that ?
4. Why has he done that ?
5. Don't do it.
6. He forgets everything.
7. I cannot forget it.
8. What did you forget ?
9. I have not forgotten you.
10. Who is standing here ?
11. Why were you standing there ?

162. The hour of the day is expressed in German thus :	
ein Uhr, or eins	1.0 one o'clock
halb zwei Uhr or halb zwei	1.30* half past one
viertel drei or viertel auf drei	2.15 a quarter past two
drei viertel drei or $\frac{3}{4}$ auf drei	2.45 a quarter to three
zwölf Uhr mittags	12.0 noon
zwölf Uhr nachts	12.0 midnight
fünf Minuten über vier	4.5 five minutes past four
zehn Minuten vor fünf	4.50 ten minutes to five
fünf Minuten vor halb sechs	5.25 twenty-five minutes past five
zehn Minuten nach halb sieben	6.40 twenty minutes to seven

Bis, vor are also used for TO (before), and über, nach for PAST (after).

PAST seven, sieben Uhr vorbei (or sieben durch); ABOUT eight, gegen acht (Uhr); SHORTLY BEFORE nine, kurz vor neun (Uhr).

* Railway time is expressed as in English, and this is probably the simplest plan for learners, thus : ein Uhr dreißig, zwei Uhr fünfzehn, etc.

163. THE ONE, der; THIS ONE, dieser; THAT ONE or THE FORMER, jener; EVERY ONE, EACH ONE, jeder; and ALL ADJECTIVES having ONE after them (like 'a good one') take the Common Terminations, according to the word they represent.

In such expressions, ONE is not translated.

Your hat or THE ONE here.

Our clock or THE ONE there.

This house or THE ONE in the corner.

These children or THE ONES in the

Have you an umbrella? [street.

Yes, but only an OLD ONE.

Notice the following : MASCULINE. FEMININE. NEUTER.
such a one ein solcher eine solche ein solches
half a one ein halber eine halbe ein halbes

The forms solch einer, so einer, etc., are also used. For 'half a one,' the only admissible construction is ein halber, etc.

164. Many NOUNS are formed from ADJECTIVES or PARTICIPLES by adding the Common Terminations (page 53) :

1. German, deutsch; ein Deutscher, der Deutsche, die Deutsche (woman), die Deutschen, das Deutsche (language); 2. poor, arm; ein Armer, der Arme, die Arme, die Armen; 3. rich, reich; ein Reicher, etc. 4. sick, ill, krank; ein Kräcker, a sick man or a patient; 5. spiritual, geistlich; ein Geistlicher, a clergyman; 6. sent, gesandt; ein Gesandter, an ambassador; 7. known, noted, bekannt;

ein Bekannter, an acquaintance; 8. related, verwandt; der Verwandte, the relative; 9. travelling, reisend; ein Reisender, a traveller; 10. absent, abwesend; die Abwesenden, the absent (people); 11. present, anwesend; die Anwesenden, the (people) present; 12. suffering, leidend; der Leidende, the sufferer.

165. Words like those given in paragraph 164 take the same terminations as ADJECTIVES, according to rule 69.

the patient (m.), der Kranke the patients (m. & f.), die Kranken
a patient (m.), ein Kräcker a patient (f.), eine Kranke

EXAMPLES SHOWING THE TERMINATIONS OF THE ADJECTIVES according to rules 69, 70, 79 and 80.

preceded by one of the words
on page 54 :

NOMINATIVE : ein neuer Hut

MASCULINE

der neue Hut

ACCUSATIVE : einen neuen Hut

"

den neuen Hut

NOMINATIVE : ein neues Haus

NEUTER

das neue Haus

and eine neue Seite

FEMININE

die neue Seite

ACCUSATIVE : unsere neuen Hüte

PLURAL

diese neuen Häuser

DATIVE.

mit Ihrem neuen Hut

MASCULINE

der Preis seines neuen Hutes

in dem neuen Haus

NEUTER

die Lage² unseres alten Hauses

auf einer neuen Seite

FEMININE

während der ganzen Stunde³

aus diesen neuen Häusern

PLURAL

die Preis jener alten Häuser

1 side, page; 2 position, situation; 3 hour, lesson.

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE.

1. Wer tat es am besten?
2. Es ist unmöglich,¹ jetzt aufzuhören.²
3. Das ist das beste, das ich bei³ mir habe.
4. Warum haben Sie es mir nicht zurückgegeben?
5. Es freut⁴ mich, daß Sie so gut aussehen.
6. Ich vergaß, den Brief abzuschreiben.
7. Sie bat ihn, das Fenster zuzumachen.
8. Er tadeln alles.
9. Ich bat ihn um das Buch.
10. Hat er Sie nicht um Geld⁵ gebeten?
11. Ich habe die Ehre,⁶ Ihnen mitzuteilen⁷...
12. Er hat nicht einmal⁸ zugehört.⁹

¹ impossible; ² aufhören, leave off; ³ by, with, about; ⁴ rejoices; ⁵ money; ⁶ honor; ⁷ mitteilen, inform; ⁸ even; ⁹ zuhören, listen.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

(see remarks on pages 21, 22, 23)

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT TENSE, FIRST AND THIRD PERSONS SINGULAR.	PAST OR IMPERFECT.	PAST OR IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
backen	ich backe, er bäckt or backt	backte (bulk)	gebacken	
befehlen	ich befehle, er befiehlt	befahl	befohlen	
befießen (sich)	ich befieße mich, er befießt sich	befiß	beflossen	
beginnen	ich beginne, er beginnt	begann	begonnen	
beißen	ich beiße, er beißt	biß	gebissen	
bergen	ich bergen, er birgt	barg	geborgen	
bersten	ich berste, er birrst or berstet	barst	geborsten	S
besinnen (sich)	ich besinne mich, er besinnt sich	besann	besonnen	
besitzen	ich besitze, er besitzt	besaß	besessen	
betrügen	ich betrüge, er betrügt	betrog	betrogen	
bewegen	ich bewege, er bewegt	bewog	bewogen	
biegen	ich biege, er biegt	bog	gebogen	
bieten	ich biete, er bietet	bot	geboten	
binden	ich binde, er bindet	band	gebunden	
bitten	ich bitte, er bittet	bat	gebeten	
blow	ich blase, er bläst	blies	geblasen	
bllassen	ich bleibe, er bleibt	plieb	geblieben	S
braten	ich brate, er brät or bratet	briet	gebraten	
brechen	ich breche, er bricht	brach	gebrochen	
brennen	ich brenne, er brennt	brannte	gebrannt	
bringen	ich bringe, er bringt	brachte	gebracht	
denken	ich denke, er denkt	dachte	gedacht	
dingen	ich dinge, er dingt	dang (dingte)	gedungen	(ge dingt)
servant				

dreschen	(to) thresh	ich dresche, er drückt	gedroschen
dringen	" urge	ich dringe, er dringt	gedrungen
dünken	" seem to a person	es dünkt (deucht) mir	gedeucht (gerückt)
dürfen	be allowed	ich darf, er darf	gedurft
empfangen	" receive	ich empfange, er empfängt	empfangen
empfehlen	" recommend	ich empfehle, er empfiehlt	empfohlen
empfinden	" feel	ich empfinde, er empfindet	empfunden S
entrinnen	" escape	ich entrinne, er entrinnt	entronnen S
erbleichen	" grow pale, die away	ich erbleiche, er erbleicht	erblichen S (erbleicht)
erküren	elect	ich erküre, er erkürt	erkoren
erlöschen or verlöschen	" go out (speaking of a light)	ich erlösche, er erlischt	erloschen S
erschallen	resound	ich verlösche, er verlischt	[schollen S erschallt, er-
erschrecken	" be startled	(used transitively, er verlöscht)	erschrocken S
ertrinken	be drowned	ich erschalle, er erschallt	ertrunken S
essen	" eat	ich erschrecke, er erschreckt sich	gegessen S
fahren	" ride in a vehicle	(transitive, er erschreckt sich)	gefahren H S
fallen	fall	ich ertrinke, er ertrinkt	ertrunken S
fangen	" catch	ich esse, er isst	gegessen S
fechten	" fence, fight	ich fahre, er fährt	gefahren H S
finden	" find	ich falle, er fällt	gefallen S
fechten	" plait	ich fange, er fängt	gefangen S
liegen	" fly	ich fechte, er fechtet	gefochten
fischen	" flee	ich finde, er findet	gefunden
fließen	" flow (animals)	ich flechte, er flechtet	geflochten
fressen	" eat (speaking of	ich fliege, er fliegt	geflogen S
	" "	ich fliehe, er flieht	geflohen S
	" "	ich fließe, er fließt	geflossen S
	" "	ich frisse, er frisst	gefressen

LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS (continued)

INFINITIVE.	PRES. TENSE, FIRST AND THIRD PERSONS SINGULAR.	PAST OR IMPERFECT.	PAST OR PAST PARTICIPLE.
frieren	ich friere, er friert	fror	gefroren
gären	ich gäre, er gärt	gor	gegoren
gebären	ich gebäre, er gebärt (gebürt)	gebar	geboren
geben	ich gebe, er gibt	gab	gegeben S
gedeihen	ich gedeihe, er gedeiht	gedieh	gediehen S
gefallen	ich gefalle, er gefällt	gefieß	gefallen
gehen	ich gehe, er geht	ging	gegangen S
gelingen	es gelingt	gelang	gelungen
gelten	ich gelte, er gilt	galt	gegolten
genesen	ich genese, er genest	genas	genesen S
genießen	ich genieße, er genießt	genoß	genossen
geraten	ich gerate, er gerät	geriet	geraten S
geschehen	ich geschehe, er geschieht	geschah	geschehen
gewinnen	ich gewinne, er gewinnt	gewann	gewonnen
gießen	ich gieße, er gießt	goß	gegossen
gleichen	ich gleiche, er gleicht	glich	geglichen
gleiten	ich gleite, er gleitet	glitt	geglitten S
glimmen	ich glimme, er glimmt	glomm	geglommen
graben	ich grabe, er gräbt	grub	gegraben
greifen	ich greife, er greift	griff	gegriffen
haben	ich habe, er hat	hatte	gehabt
halten	ich halte, er hält (haltet)	hielt	gehalten
hangen	ich hänge, er hängt (hangt)	hing	gehängen
hauen	ich hau, er hau	hieb	gehauen
heben	ich hebe, er hebt	hob	gehoben

heissen	geheissen	ich heiße, er heißt
helfen	half	ich helfe, er hilft
kennen	kannte	ich kenne, er kennt
klimmen	klomm	ich klimme, er klimmt
klingen	klang	ich klinge, er klingt
kneifen	kniff	ich kneife, er kneift
kommen	kam	ich komme, er kommt
können	könnte	ich kann, er kann
(to)order, to be named		ich heiße, er heißt
" help		ich helfe, er hilft
" know		ich kenne, er kennt
" climb		ich klimme, er klimmt
" sound, tinkle		ich klinge, er klingt
" pinch		ich kneife, er kneift
" conquer		ich komme, er kommt
" be able to, (can, may)		ich kann, er kann
kriechen	kroch	ich krieche, er kriecht
laden	lud	ich lade, er lädt <i>or</i> ladet
lassen	ließ	ich lasse, er lässt
laufen	lief	ich laufe, er läuft
leiden	litt	ich leide, er leidet
leihen	lieh	ich leihe, er leihet
lesen	las	ich lese, er liest
liegen	lag	ich liege, er liegt
leiden	mahlte	ich lüge, er lügt
leihen	mied	ich mahle, er mahlt
lesen	melkte, molk	ich meide, er meidet
liegen	maß	ich melke, er melkt
lügen	mochte	ich messe, er misst
mahlen	mußte	ich mag, er magt
meiden		ich muß, er muß
melken		
messen		
mögen		
müssen		
nehmen	nahm	ich nehme, er nimmt
nennen	nannte	ich nenne, er nennt
pfeifen	piff	ich pfeife, er pfeift
pflegen*	pflög (pflegte)	ich pflege, er pflegt
		<i>* Pflegen, 'to nurse, take care of,' is nearly always made regular.</i>
		geholfen
		gekannt
	S	gekommen
	S	geklungen
		gekuiffen
		gekommen
		gekront
		gekrochen
		S
		geladen
		gelassen
	S	gelaufen
		gelitten
		geleihen
		gelesen
		S
		gelegen
		gelogen
		gemahlen
		gemieden
		gemolken
		gemessen
		gemocht
		gemußt
		genommen
		genannt
		gepfiffen
		gepflogen
		(gepflegt)

LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS (continued)

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT TENSE, FIRST AND THIRD PERSONS SINGULAR.	IMPERFECT.	PAST OR IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
			PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE.
preisen	ich preise, er preist	pries	gepriesen	
quellen	ich quelle, er quillt	quoll	gequollen	H S
raten	ich rate, er rät (ratet)	riet	geraten	
reiben	ich reibe, er reibt	rieb	gerieben	
reißen	ich reiße, er reißt	riß	gerissen	
reiten	ich reite, er reitet	ritt	geritten	H S
rennen	ich renne, er rennt	rann	gerannt	S
riechen	ich rieche, er riecht	roch	gerochen	
ringen	ich ringe, er ringt	rang	gerungen	
rinnen	ich rinne, er rinnt	rann	geronnen	H S
rufen	ich rufe, er ruft	rief	gerufen	
salzen	ich salze, er salzt	salzte	gesalzen	
saufen	ich saufe, er säuft	soff	gesoffen	[gen)
saugen	ich sauge, er saugt	saugte (sog)	gesaugt	(geso-
schaffen	ich schaffe, er schafft	schuf	geschaffen	geschieden
scheiden	ich scheide, er scheidet	schied	geschieden	
scheinen	ich scheine, er scheint	schien	geschielen	
schelten	ich schelte, er schilt	schalt	gescholten	
scheren	ich schere, er schert (schiert)	schor	geschoren	
schieben	ich schiebe, er schiebt	schoß	geschoben	
schießen	ich schinde, er schindet	schtind	geschunden	
schlafen	ich schlafe, er schläft	schlief	geschlafen	
schlagen	ich schlage, er schlägt	schlug	geschlagen	

schlechtes	ich schlechte, er schleicht	s
schleifen	ich schleife, er schleift	
schleissen	ich schleife, er schleift	
schließen	ich schließe, er schließt	S
schlingen	ich schlinge, er schlingt	
schmeissen	ich schmeiße, er schmeißt	
schmelzen	ich schmelze, er schmilzt	
schrauben	ich schnaube, er schnaubt	
schneiden	ich schneide, er schneidet	
schrauben	ich schraube, er schraubt	
schreiben	ich schreibe, er schreibt	
schreien	ich schreie, er schreit	
schreiten	ich schreite, er schreitet	
schweigen	ich schweige, er schweigt	
schwellen	ich schwelle, er schwillt	
schwimmen	ich schwimme, er schwimmt	
schwinden	ich schwinde, er schwindet	
schwingen	ich schwinge, er schwingt	
schwören	ich schwöre, er schwört	
sehen	ich sehe, er sieht	
tein	ich bin, er ist ; wir, sie sind	
senden	ich sende, er sendet	S
sieden	ich siede, er siedet	
singen	ich singe, er singt	
sinken	ich sinke, er sinkt	
sinnen	ich sinne, er sinnt	
sitzen	ich sitze, er sitzt	S

LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS (continued)

INFINITIVE.	PRES. TENSE, FIRST AND THIRD PERSONS SINGULAR.	PAST OR IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
sollen	ought (to) split	ich soll, er soll ich spalte, er spaltet	gesolt
spalten	" spit	ich speie, er speit	gespalten
speien	" spin	ich spinne, er spinnt	gespieen
spinnen	" split	ich spleiße, er spleißt	gesponnen
spleißen	" speak	ich spreche, er spricht	gesplissen
sprechen	" sprout	ich sprieße, er sprießt	gesprochen S
spreißen	" spring	ich springe, er springt	gesprossen S
springen	" stick	ich stecke, er steckt	gesprungen S
stechen	" stand	ich stehe, er steht	gestochen
stecken	" steal	ich stehle, er stiehlt	gesteckt
stehen	" ascend	ich steige, er steigt	gestanden H S
stehlen	" die	ich sterbe, er stirbt	gestohlen
steigen	" scatter	ich stiebe, er stiebt	gestiegen S
sterben	" stink	ich stinke, er stinkt	gestorben S
stieben	" push	ich stoße, er stößt	gestorben H S
stinken	" dispute	ich streiche, er streicht	gestrichen
stoßen	" do	ich streite, er streitet	gestritten
streichen	" carry, wear	ich trüe, er tut	getan
streiten	" hit, meet	ich trage, er trägt	getragen
tun	" drive	ich treffe, er trifft	getroffen
tragen	" tread, kick	ich treibe, er treibt	getrieben
treffen	" drip	ich trete, er tritt	getreten H S
treiben		ich triefte, er trieft	(getriefft)
treten			
triefen			

trinken	(to) drink	trank	getrunken
trügen	" mislead	trug	getrogen
verbergen	" conceal	verberg	verborgen
verbieten	" forbid	verbot	verboten
verderben	" spoil	verdorb	verdorben
verdrießen	" vex, annoy	verdroß	verdrossen
vergessen	" forget	verlor	vergessen
verlieren	" lose	verlor	verloren
verzeihen	" forgive	verzieh	verziehen
wachsen	" grow	wuchs	gewachsen
wägen	" weigh, ponder	wog	gewogen
waschen	" wash	wusch	gewaschen
weben	" weave	wob (webte)	gewoben
weichen	" yield	wich	(geweicht)
weisen	" show	wies	gewiesen
wenden	" turn	wandte	gewandt
werben	" woo, enlist	warb	(gewendet)
werden	" become	wurde (ward)	geworden
werfen	" throw	warf	geworfen
wiegen	" weigh	wog	gewogen
winden	" wind	wand	gewunden
wissen	" know	wußte	gewußt
wollen	" want to (will)	wollte	gewollt
zeihen	" accuse	zieh	gezihen
ziehen	" draw, pull	zieh	gezogen
zwingen	" force	zwang	gezwungen